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Raymond, Alberta

VOL RAYMOND, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JAN., 8th 1915. No 29

LITTLE HOPE OF HOLDING SUGAR FACTORY

15 Acres Net Big Returns

O. F. Ursenbach, one of our most enterprising citizens, this week disposed of his entire crop of alfalfa seed, 27 sacks or approximately 3 600 pounds to Ray Knight, The price paid was twenty-one cents per pound for the entire crop. This is better than the offer of 23 1-8 cents from the A. E. MacKenzie Seed company of Brandon, as he is selling the seed uncleaned. Mr. Ursenbach has experienced remarkable success with alfalfa seed this season and better still prodnced his crop without irrigation. So delighted is he with the results obtained that the coming year he will cut practically all of the alfalfa on Lakeside Farm for seed. On this splendid farm Mr. Ursenbach has 200 acres of the finest alfalfa on the continent.

Speaking to The Leader Mr. Ursenbach said: "I have much faith in this country as an alfalfa seed zone. I am firmly convinced that a heavy yield and an excellent quality of seed can be raised. The expert seedmen who analyzed my seed pronounced it first grade with exceptionally strong germinating virtues. I have had considerable experience in the alfalfa belt of Utah, and from the knowledge I obtained there I think I can safely say that Southern Alberta has wonderful possibilities as a producer of alfalfa seed."

The splendid results obtained by Mr. Ursenbach on dry land, and Mr. Tanner on irrigated land, should be sufficient evidence to convince the skeptical that the alfalfa talk is no idle boast, but a gratifying reality. We would like to see both these gentlemen speak to the farmers of the Raymond district on this important subject. Let us not lose sight of alfalfa.

Recruiting In Raymond Soon

Advices from authentic sources recieved this week by The Leader contain the information that a recruiting office will shortly open in Raymond. Volunteers will be called for the squadron of Mounted Rifles to be raised in the towns along this line. The squadron of Sharpshooters will train for four months at Cardston after which they will proceed to Eugland, Major Brown will command.

Next Monday the local Liberals will appoint their delegates to the coming Lethbridge convention. Raymond is sure to line up solid for W. A. Buchanan, the present member. "Buck" is by far the strongest man in the Liberal ranks.

No Official Statement But Outlook Is Not At All Rosy

While official confirmation is still lacking, latest advices from the south indicate that Raymond's chances of holding the factory are very slim. A message is momentarily expected onnouncing the decision of the director,. It has not yet arrived and it may be that the telegram sent by Ray Knight to his father relative to delaying a final decision until Canada is heard from may have had the desired effect, "Uncle" Jesse is our only hope as most all the other directors seem determineed to move the plant.

Ray Knight, when seen today by The Leader, held out no hope whatsoever.

The directors of the Knight Sugar company will reach a decision on the location of the sugar factory this week or the begining of next, Raymonds' prospects of holding the factory are good—but not too good. Beets talk and 1,800 acres isn't very strong language. But of course this amount will be sood increased this fall and on the whole we are not kicking.

James E. Ellison, manager of the company, is now in Utah. The object of his hurried visit south is in connection with the factory deal. Mr. Ellison would like to see the factory remain in Alberta. Ray Knight is also pulling hard for us, and it is said that "Uncle" Jesse is also favorable.

Cardston Party Visits Academy

The Knight Academy was honored with a visit from a distinguished party of visitors from Cardston last Wednesday. The party consisted of President E. J. Wood Counsellor William Duce, Patriarch Hinman, Bishop Brown and Z. W. Jacobs L.L.B. A splendid meeting, numerously attended by students and townspeople, was held in the morning, at which excellent addresses were given by the visitors and Orin H. Snow Inst. Gibb and Inst. Mitchell contributed pleasing musical numbers and Miss Uwarda Knight a humorous reading. At the close the venable patriarch blessed the Academy and offered up a prayer for its future welfare.

All of the addresses were full of sound advice to the students who applauded the speakers, giving them all a rousing and a character, istic K. A, welcome, President Romney presided with his usual grace and versatility.

In the afternoon President Wood and party visited the classes, and were generous in their words of praise for the commendable work being done by the institution. They returned home on the evening train.

The regular conjoint meetings of the M. I. A. were held Sunday night. At both wards splendid programs were rendered.

It will cost about $200,000 to move the factory. We have that much the start of our American cousins.

The federal and provincial governments, the C. P. R. and the Lethbridge Board of Trade are lending their aid to the committee.

Enthusiastic meetings were held in the interests of the industry at Coaldale. Magrath, Cardston and other points. Mr, Evans and Mr. Dahl are two of the busiest men in Southern Alberta. Up to date the contracts show about 1,800 acres, apart from the company's thousand.

President Allen is at present in Salt Lake, where he will confer personally with President Smith, who is a director of the Knight company,

George W. Green hit the nail square on the head when he advised the Lethbridge Board of Trade to raise a patch of beets. When it comes to good, cold business principles G. W. is equal to the best of 'em,

The sugar industry has had a hard struggle to exist wherever it has been established. Success, however, eventually came. IT WILL COME TO ALBERTA.

Some of our editorial brethren in Utah are dilating triumphantly over their prospects of landing the sugar factory. They shouldn't be so "cocksure." "He that laughs ast laughs best."

Newsy Items of Local and General Interest

The B. of M. staff are building a private skating rink.

Pres. Romney is conducting a a free Thursday evening class in General History in the first ward Tithing Office. All welcome.

A meeting of the officers and members of the Women's Institute will be held in the Raymond Hall on the 13th inst. for the election of officers for 1915. All welcome.

The School Board held its first regular session last Wednesday evening. All of the members were present, with the exception of Mr. Holt.

C. Lafferty issues a warning to the effect that he will prosecute under the Humane Act any farmer who allows his hogs to starve or die of thirst. He makes the serious charge that hogs are actually dying around straw stacks in this district.

V. L. Tanner returned this week from Billings, Montana, where he spent the past two weeks with his sister in that city. Mrs. Tanner, who is in Salt Lake, may have to undergo an operation shortly for appendicitis.

On Monday, December 28th, the two local wards of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday saints held special reunions, and to say that they were conductive of much good would be putting it lightly. Young and old assembled and the spirit of brotherhood and Christian love was manifest at both evente. Splendid programs, rendered chiefly by the Sunday School children, were heard, and in the afternoon Santa Clause made his triumphal entry, distributing a bulging bag of good things to the happy kiddies. Everyone was made glad, from the babe to the patriarch of three score summers.

Mr. MacPherson, who has been a popular member of the Bank of Montreal staff for the past eighteen months, has been transferred to Regina, Sask. Mr. Coleman, of that city, has been assigned a post on the local staff.

Archie Robbins visited his uncle at Frankburg this week.

The MacIntyre Ranching company shipped thirty cars of cattle to Calgary last week.

Alberta Brandley, of Stirling is now in the mission field, laboring in the Eastern States.

Mrs. Alston and Mrs. Taylor of Magrath, were house guests of Mrs. H. S. Allen two days las week.

Born — To Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Heggie, on December 31st, a girl

Miss Jessie Redd left Monday morning for Normal School, Calgary.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian church was held last Wednesday evening. The following officers were elected to the various positions: board of managers, Henry Salmon, Fred Ralph, William Clemis; president of Bible Society, Dr. Wray; Supt. of Sunday School, Wm. Blair; Asst. supt., Harry Lightfoot secretary-treasurer, Dezzo David. The church has enjoyed a most successful year, and satisfactory reports submitted by the retiring officers.

Mayor O'Brien is in reciept of letters from the Hon. Duncan Marshall and the Hon. A. J. MacClean, both members of the provincial government, in respect to the proposed removal of the sugar factory. The gentlemen expressed keen interest in the matter and assured Mr O'Brien of the heart co-operation of the provincial government

The regular monthly priesthood meeting of the Taylor stake was held last Saturday in the Knight Academy building. Delegates were present from all parts of the stake. The subject of the sugar industry was the principal topic under discussion. The meeting was enthusiastically in favor of inaugurating an aggressive campaign to influnce the company to leave the plant in Canada.

BUY
The Sugar Mill

"Why cannot the farmers and business men of Southern Alberta buy the sugar factory?".

That is the latest scheme of J. W Evans, who is straining every effort to hold the sugar beet industry in Alberta, Mr. Evans is of the opinion that the company would sell at a very reasonable figure, and by getting the farmers to invest a little money in the plant it would stimulate them to greater effort. Mr. Evans, who knows the sugar business in every department says that the proposition is practical. While it is not advisable at this stage to divulge the scheme Mr. Evans has wosked out, but when the proper time arrives it will be explained.

This scheme is the last thread we have of holding the factory.

An offer of a cash bonus of $125,000 a free site and a guarantee of 6.000 acres of beets for ten years, was telegraphed to the Knight Sugar company one day last week from a capitalist in Minneapolis, representing the Big Horn Basin, Wyoming. Wyoming is making a strong bid for the factory but if it is moved it is almost certain to go to either Davis or Salt Lake counties, located in the very heart of the beet distric of Utah.

A very pretty double wedding was solemdized at Magrafh last Thursday evening, Bishop Harker officiating, when two brothers, J. Orson and John H. Bridge were united in marriage to Mrs. Nellie R. Taylor and Miss Alvira Dickson, all of the contracting parties being residents of the Garden City. The nuptials were observed at the spacious residence of Mr. and Mrs Arthur Fletcher and were attended by over fifty guests, many coming from outside points. The brides were charmingly attired. Both of he couples will reside in Magrath.

Officials Will Hold Old Jobs

The 1915 council held its first session for the year last Monday evening with Mayor O'Brien in the chair. Considerable routine business was transacted. The important feature of the session was the motion passed confirming the the present municipal officers in their various positions and retaining them at their old salaries.

Dr. Wray, health officer, submitted his report which showed the general health of the community for the past year to have been excellent.

The fixing of an upset price for lands to be sold for taxes was referred to the works and property committee with power to act.

A motion was passed appointing Couns. Allred and Dahl a committee to meet the Magrath council to discuss with them the matter of endeavoring to obtain special legislation relative to the early closing of cafes and restaurants.

Mayor O'Brien then appointed the following standing committees for the ensuing year:

Finance, Dahl, Brimall, Allred.
Works and Property, Court, Fisher, Dahl.
Fire, Water and Light: Salmon, Court, Brimhall.
License and Police. Fisher, Allred, Dahl.
Health and Relief: Allred, Salmon, Brimall.

Coun, Dahl was elected deputy mayor, and O.H. Snow confirmed as official auditor.

After the meeting the council, officers and members of the press were the guests of town solicitor Ostlund at supper at the Sugar City Cafe.

Jack Blair, brother of Wm Blair, writing from Salisbury, state that he is in the hospital, suffering with an injury received in a runaway of artillery horses. The weather conditions continue very disagreeable, and the tents are soaked with water.

BEAVERS ATTENTION

The following meetings will be held of the Beavers, the Adult Bible Class of the Presbyterian Church"

Jan. 8th.—Reception.
Jan. 11—Bible Study. the Book of Jonah.
Jan. 25—Debate, Married vs. Single Life.
Feb, 5th—Bible Study.
Feb. 12th—Social.
Feb. 19—Debate.

The class meets also every Sunday afternoon at three p, m. for bible study, teacher, Miss Sten house.

PIMPLES FOR THREE YEARS

Marvellous Zam-Buk Cure

Mr. Willard F. Allen, of 258 Pleasant St., Halifax, N.S., writes: "Up to a year ago my face was a mass of pimples, which, besides being extremely unbarrassing, caused me a good deal of pain. I used all kinds of tonics and salves, also remedies prescribed by my physician. These were of very little benefit to me. My face would clear somewhat at times, and I would think that I was on the road to a permanent cure, and then the trouble would return and the pimples and sores be worse than ever. This condition of affairs continued for about three years.

"One day I happened to see an account of a remarkable cure of eczema by Zam-Buk; so I thought I would try Zam-Buk also. I sent for a box, and the results were so very pleasing that I procured a larger supply. I persevered with Zam-Buk for about three months, and at the end of that period my face was cleared of all unsightly pimples.

"I attribute my recovery solely to the use of Zam-Buk, as I did not use any other remedy during the time I was using it. As my case was of long standing and very obstinate, I consider my cure a wonderful triumph for Zam-Buk, and would heartily recommend it to anyone afflicted as I was."

If you are suffering embarrassment and pain from pimples, boils, eczema, ulcerous running sores, or any skin trouble, you too should apply Zam-Buk.

At all druggists and stores, 50c. box, 3 boxes $1.25, or postpaid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, on receipt of price. Refuse substitutes. Send this advertisement, name of paper, and 1c. stamp for free trial box.

German Blood in America

In the last ninety years 7,000,000 Germans have been added to the population of the United States. Of these more than 5,000,000 came from Germany, the balance from Austria, Eastern Russia, Bohemia and Eastern Switzerland. Reckoned biologically the stream of American blood is one-quarter, a racial infusion equal to the total contribution of Spain and Portugal to South America.—Grand Rapids Press.

The use of Miller's Worm Powders insures healthy children so far as ailments attributable to worms are concerned. A high mortality among children is traceable to worms. These sap the strength of infants so that they are unable to maintain the battle for life and succumb to weakness. This preparation gives promise of health and keeps it.

As a result of the agricultural survey of the commission of conservation it has been found that in a number of cases too many horses are kept to be profitable, while the number of cattle kept per hundred acres is seldom up to the capacity of the farms.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"Do you know that that bulldog of yours killed my wife's little harmless affectionate poodle?"

"Well, what are you going to do about it?"

"Would you be . . . led if I bought a present him with a nice brass collar?"

"John Henry," said his wife, with stony severity, "I saw you coming out of a saloon this afternoon!"

"Well, madam," replied the obdurate John, "you wouldn't have me stay in there all day, would you?"

"English mutton chops," read the man with the menu. "German fried potatoes, Russian caviar, French peas. Hum! Waiter, I want to be strictly neutral."

"Yes, sir."

"Give me a Spanish omelet."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

"Rooney, why do you allow the pig to sleep in the same room with you and your wife?" asked the traveller of an Irish peasant.

"And why not, mon? Doesn't the room afford every convenience that a pig can require?"

Always Keep Them In The House

That's what Mr. H. J. Rastwood, of Carleton Place, Ont., says about Gin Pills.

"I have taken Gin Pills and find them good for pain in the Joints, Swollen Hands and Backache, and symptoms of Kidney and Bladder Trouble. We always keep them in the house.

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

If you are feeling badly, perhaps it is your Kidneys or Bladder that is causing the trouble. If there is pain over the bladder—if the urine is hot and scalding—too free or scanty—if the urine shows brick dust deposits or mucous—if there is constant pain in the back—restless sleep and loss of appetite—then you certainly need Gin Pills. Get them to-day and feel better tomorrow.

Gin Pills are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. Free trial treatment if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto

299

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS

W. N. U. 1029

PUNISHMENT OF COWARDICE

Meant Death or Everlasting Disgrace in German Army

Punishment for cowardice in the German army at the time of the Thirty Years' war was so severe as to be ferocious. In the year 1642 the Swedish General Torstenson was besieging Leipzig. A force under the command of the Grand Duke Leopold gave him battle before the gates of the city, but during the engagement the Madlonische regiment became suddenly panic stricken and fled.

Punishment immediately followed. When the regiment had again assembled, six other regiments surrounded it, and tried it by court martial in the open field. The verdict was that the colonel and the captains should die by the sword, and that every tenth man among the non-commissioned officers and men should be hanged.

The stern verdict was carried out to the letter, except that at the request of Leopold the men were also instead of hanged: Col. George Madlonische was beheaded, after he had sought in vain for a gallows. The non-coms were consigned to quarters with other commands, and the regiment never regained its name or former prestige. In those days, there was no alternative but that of death or everlasting disgrace, either deah or everlasting disgrace.

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator puts it within reach of all, and it can be got at any druggist's.

The feelings of the coal heaver in the following story, as given in Tit-Bits, had sufficient cause to be ruffled.

"Lisa," he expostulated, "don't I always tell you I won't 'ave the kids bringin' in the coals from the shed in my best 'at?"

"Oh, just 'ave sense," replied the wife. "You'll look all the stripe of that 'at already, and what can a little extra coal dust do to 'arm your 'at? You don't see the point," protested the husband, with dignity. "I only wear that 'at in the evenin's and, I, while I'm hout, I takes it for my 'ead, it leaves a bloomin' black band round my forehead. Vot's the consequences? Why, I gits accused of washin' my face with my 'at on, and it ain't nice, Lisa! It ain't nice!"

Skin Trouble on the Scalp

Skin Dried and Cracked and Hair Fell Out—Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment

Eczema is annoying and distressing at any time, but especially so when it gets into the scalp and causes the hair to fall out. Here is a grateful letter from a lady who was cured by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mrs. Hector Currie, Tobermory, Ont., writes: "I was troubled at a disagreeable skin disease of the scalp which caused the hair to fall out. The trouble started with itching and pain in the scalp, the skin would get dry and crack, and a great deal of scurf and the hair would fall out. I tried three doctors without benefit, and suffered for about two years. I got a almanac about D. Chase's Ointment. I began its use and am now completely cured. I feel grateful again, and I am as well as I ever was. You are at liberty to use this letter, for I am glad to recommend so excellent a treatment."

Dr. Chase's Ointment has no rival as a cure for itching skin disease.

MUST STICK TO GERMAN NAMES

Aliens' Discarded Nomenclature Will Have to Stand as Before War

All Germans and Austrians in the old country who have been in a hurry to change their names to British must revert to their discarded names. A letter order in council published as a supplement to the London Gazette says:

"An alien enemy shall not, after October 12, 1914, for any purpose assume or use, or purport to assume or use, or confirm the assumption or use of any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the date of the commencement of the war."

It is further provided than an alien enemy will be committing a breach of this order if he carries on, or he is member of partnership or firm under any other name than that under which such trade or business was carried on at the beginning of the war. Nearly 50 changes of name have already been made by deed poll since August 1st.

By a proclamation in the same issue all insurance business with an enemy is prohibited. No new policy (including reinsurance) may be entered into with or for the benefit of an enemy; nor may anyone accept or pay any sum to any insurance made with or for the benefit of an enemy before the outbreak of the war.

Insurance transactions with an enemy's branch in British Allied or neutral territory shall be considered as transactions by or with an enemy.

Those Foolish Postal Clerks

First She—The clerk at the post office said he knew I was a regular and I would have to put another stamp on it. Wasn't he silly?"

Second She—Why, dear?

First She—Wouldn't another stamp make it still heavier?—Philadelphia Ledger.

One of the best paradoxes in the English language is that made by Artemus Ward, when the humorist said: "I'm bound to live within my means if I have to borrow money to do it."

"I don't know how to choose between Dick and Harry. I like one as well as the other and their salaries are exactly the same."

"Have you going to make a choice?"

"Well, I think I'll marry Harry. He doesn't take sugar in his coffee, and that ought to make quite a difference in our expenses these days."

Slicer—I'm writing a composition on dogs. Can you tell me anything about them?

Small Brother—Well, there's one thing about dogs every one ought to know, and that is fleas.

ST. VITUS DANCE

Another Severe Case Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

St. Vitus dance is a common form of nervous trouble, which affects not only young children but men and women as well. The only cure for it is plenty of pure blood, because good blood means life of the nerves, and Williams' Pink Pills cure the most severe cases of St. Vitus dance, because they actually make new, rich, red blood that feeds and restores the starving, shattered nerves. This statement is proved in hundreds of cases among them that of Mrs. John Duncan, London, Ont., who says: "About a year ago I found myself becoming very nervous. At the outset I did not pay much attention to it as I thought the trouble would pass away. In this I was disappointed, for I soon found myself rapidly growing worse. My right arm and leg began to jerk and twitch all the time, even when I was in bed, and I found great difficulty in walking or doing any work. Finally the trouble affected my speech and it was with difficulty I made myself understood. Of course I was doctoring for the trouble, but was not being helped, and finally the doctor wanted me to go to the hospital for treatment. This I did not care to do, and it was at this stage that I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By this time I had used four boxes I felt much better, and in a short time longer I was quite cured and others in my neighbors took upon my cure as quite wonderful, and indeed I think it is, and shall always be grateful to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WAR NEWS FOR GETTLERS

Ottawa Keeps Remote Parts Informed by Wireless Stations

If the settlers on Magdalen Islands want to get the latest war news they must go to church on Sunday. From now on wireless stations on the islands and to these stations the department of naval service sends the chief items of the war for the week every Saturday night and this news bulletin is put up outside the church door on Sunday morning. From no other source do the settlers learn of the progress of the war.

But the people on the Magdalen Islands are not the only folk who are cared for in this way by the department. To the two wireless stations in Hudson Bay, Le Pas and Port Nelson, news is sent from Ottawa by wireless also to ten remote places on the North Pacific coast where there are no wireless stations giving out war bulletins at regular intervals and to outlying points on the great lakes. When the war broke out in August the naval department deemed it wise to dismantle one of the ten wireless stations on the Pacific coast and the two in the gulf of St. Lawrence for economical reasons, but these have now been put into operation again, much to the delight of the settlers near the islands, for they now learn all that is of outstanding significance and interest in the war.

KING FIGHTS WITH TROOPS

Belgian Monarch in Trenches—Personal Presence Inspires Heroic Troops

"My skin is of no more value to my country than is yours. My place is on the firing line."

That was the reply of King Albert of Belgium to the importunities of his personal staff who urged him to leave the front. Since the beginning of the invasion fighting with the remnants of his little army to defend the last strip of his own native land still held by his own troops; he is still unterrified and unconquerable. Among the terrified multiform of a general he is constantly encouraging his men at every point.

The king passes up and down the line of his army. Sometimes he uses an automobile. At other times he is on foot. Addressing his cheering soldiers he uses the familiar "thee" and "thou" usually reserved for members of the same family. He is comforter to the wounded, cheerer to the downhearted.

When the fire became particularly hot at the position where it was my good fortune to offer certain services his staff suggested that he leave the trenches and go to a place of safety at the rear. He refused with the words: "My skin is of no more value to my country than is yours." He emphatically declared to the general who made the request. And at that very moment a Belgian officer fell shot only ten paces away.

Realizing his position his soldiers fought like demons. They slaughtered the Germans, riddling them with volley after volley from their rifles and then following in a series of desperate bayonet charges. The German hordes would waver and break and their slain marked the line of their advance and of their retreat.

As the king moved to his headquarters following the repulse of the Germans he was cheered everywhere. He was wet to the skin with the driving rain that had fallen for hours. His uniform was covered with caked mud. His hands and face were besmirched with clay.

His appearance was in remarkable contrast to when I last saw him at Paris just before he became king. Then he was moodily enthusiastic and a smile was constantly on his lips. Today, as he looked back at the firing line and the little strip of territory yet left to him, his face was the saddest that I have ever gazed on. But it was inspiring in its sorrow, and it was plainly apparent why his men would lay down their lives for the king. far more than when he was in the palace. It punctuated the reports from the front to me when I overtook and near in his face. He sorrows for the devastation of his country, for the death of so many of his people, but he remains confident that in the end Belgium will be restored to her place among nations.

Digging Trenches While Under Fire

In the report of the war in Europe it is frequently stated that the advance lines of the armies threw up entrenchments and it is difficult for the ordinary reader to understand how this is done, for to him anything like a fortification appears to be a matter of considerable time and labor, with certainly the impossibility of the enemy raining shot and shell. What these protections are and how

[illegible] in the special war issue of the Scientific American, is described by a military expert in an interesting article about fortifications generally:

The advance lines have suffered great losses, or the ammunition may be running low. At all events, it is the British game to gain ground to the front. To retreat would be fatal. It must remain where it is—some of it may find material to cover, but many must provide artificial protection from the enemy's rifle fire. The men are lying down as flat as they can be to arise, even to a kneeling position necessitates a rise of considerable size. The necessity for cover under these circumstances caused men to devise the lying down trench. The soldier lies from rifle fire to a man lying down, but its absolutely no protection from shrapnel bullets. The height of the parapet should not exceed one foot.

The trench itself is about two and a half feet wide and about six feet long. It can be constructed by one man in an hour, using the portable entrenching tools, in about 20 minutes.

Under fire, as outlined in the foregoing, the man being compelled to remain in the prone position, he can work himself down to a depth of 10 to 15 minutes, and complete the trench in 40 to 45 minutes. In this position, and in the use of the comparatively of portable entrenching tools carried by the company, the man would be obliged to use the knife with which he digs the earth and the cover of his meat can to shovel it in front of him. One of the details of working suggested by the text books is to dig a trench 10 inches wide as far back as the knees; roll into it and dig 12 inches wide along side of it and down to the feet; then dig a third trench and extend the first one back to the feet. This trench was seldom used in the Manchurian war. The best that can be said for it is that men can obtain slight cover under a hot fire with a minimum of casualties because it involves less digging, and they are partially protected from the very beginning of the work.

The stern parent, by a clever flanking movement had discovered the hope of the family, aged 6, at a time when he ought to have been at play, laying siege to his little sister's cot with a pop gun behind fortifications of chairs and chairs, a coal scuttle and fire irons. The stern parent took down the family cane and prepared for action. "What you can't," said a small voice from behind the scuttle. "You can't deny because you're dead. I'm entrenched, I am, and deaded you five minutes ago."

"When the rain falls, does it ever rise again?" inquired the professor of chemistry.

"Yes, sir."

"When?"

"In dew time."

"Do you know why farthings are coined in England?" asked a Scotchman of an Irishman.

"Faith ye'd do. It was to give Scotchmen an opportunity to subscribe to charitable institutions."

THAT AWFUL ACHE OF LUMBAGO RUBBED AWAY FOR ALL TIME

Horrah! No More Suffering ---Every Ache Goes Quick RUB ON NERVILINE

Lumbago is a peculiar sort of rheumatic trouble that affects the muscles about the loins and back. At times its agony is intense. Severe spasms of pain shoot in all directions, and the victim becomes completely crippled.

In treating Lumbago or stitch in the back, it is necessary to keep warmly covered to prevent a sudden chill. Attend to this, and then apply Nerviline freely.

Almost instantly you feel its warm soothing action. Right through the cords and muscles the healing power of Nerviline penetrates.

Quick as a wink you feel the stiffness and pain disappearing. You realize that a powerful pain-subduing remedy is curing the pain, is easing your distress, is making you well again.

Nerviline quickly cures backache and lumbago because it has the strength, the power and penetrating force possessed by no other known remedy. Its amazing curative action is due to certain extracts and juices of rare herbs and roots, combined by a secret process, and forming a truly medical marvel.

Any sort of aches in the muscles and joints are relieved quickly. It eats the pain right up—relieves stiffness, restores the muscles to their wonted elasticity and vigor.

It's the quickest thing imaginable for rheumatism, sciatica or neuralgia. As for sprains, toothache, sprains, or strains, nothing can excel good old Nerviline.

Get the large 50 cent family size bottle, it's the most economical; trial size, 25 cents. Sold by dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Napoleon Bonaparte in his later days at St. Helena gave out the following: "The English character is superior to ours. They are in every thing more practical than we are. They emigrate, they marry, they kill themselves, with less indecision than the Russians, or than the Germans. They are also braver than we are. I think they are to us what we are to the Russians, what the Italians are to the Germans, what the Germans are to the Italians. Had I had an English army, I should have conquered the universe, for I could have gone all over the world without demoralizing my troops. Had I been in 1815 the choice of the English, as I was of the French, I should have lost the battle of Waterloo without losing a vote in the legislature or a soldier from my ranks. I should have won the game."

After 10 Years of Asthma Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy proved the only relief for one grateful user, and this is but one cure among many. Little wonder that it has now become the one recognized remedy on the market. It has earned its fame by its never failing effectiveness. It is earning it today, as it has done for years past. It has earned its fame by specific within the reach of sufferers humanity.

The German Spy System

A correspondent, writing to the London Times, says:

As I landed this morning with a distinguished German, long resident in this country, he asked me what was my point of view it is inconceivable that your government should permit German waiters in Australia to reside freely in your midst, knowing that in the event of a successful raid upon England they will at once rush to the help of the invaders."

On the important question of German waiters as spies and secret agents, as English hotels, he said: "It is equally inconceivable that the German people would for one moment tolerate English waiters in German hotels at this time. Hotel managers and waiters have particular opportunities oir spying on visitors to hotels. Many of them have a wonderful possession opening all the bed rooms, and can therefore search correspondence and papers of the visitors. They have opportunities of listening, and it cannot be denied, remarked, "that there is hardly a naval or military town, hardly any resort of British visitors which has not a German in the strategic point of Great Britain, that is not provided with its German hotel waiters.

"As to the hardship caused by the expulsion of such as are married," he continued, "I am sorry to say wealthy naturalized German financiers who have so long thriven in this country might look after the wife and children of such of their compatriots as may suffer from a necessary measure of protection. I observed," he added, "that their names, as a rule, are not found in the list from the charitable and other funds now appearing in the newspapers, despite their recent lavish expenditure on their country houses, racing stables, yachts and Scottish and other moors.

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STRENGTH OF BRITAIN AS SEEN THROUGH GERMAN SPECTACLES

QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF THE BRITISH ARMY

German Paper Endeavors to Convince its Readers that Great Britain is Unable to Raise an Army of any Strength—May Modify Their Opinion

When the Frankfurter Zeitung handles the subject of recruiting in England it is well worth reading, for this paper is what Paimorston used to call a good footometer, and lets us know very accurately what the ordinary German thinks.

It is no doubt most encouraging to German opinion to be told that all our recruiting is a bluff; that we have only 600,000 recruits; that the million of which Herr Repington wrote is a fiction of the fertile brain of one who cannot improvise a field army—and so on and so on. These things will soothe many sorrowful hearts in a gloomy autumn, and we have no reason whatever to deprive these poor people of anything that can be a comfort for themselves in the way of consolation.

But at the same time there is no particular reason why we should allow the rest of the world to live under such silly illusions. We have in organized form in the British Isles at the present moment, not 600,000 men, but nearly double this number, namely 1,200,000 men, and the number grows almost faster than we can count them. At the same time the stream of men from the British Dominions and dependencies begins to flow in. The first 100,000 are already with us, and from all corners of the empire there is thronging, and there will continue to come in so long as the war lasts, a steady stream of men which will make the strength of units in the field, and of fresh units to increase the number of the divisions at the front.

The gentle Germans told Mr. Kruger that we could only place 70,000 men in the field, and Oom Paul was so little versed in the habits and customs of our people as to believe his mentors. When we produced seven or eight times as many troops as the German estimate, the credit of the Nachrichten Bureau went down to zero at Pretoria. Why should we be unable to improvise armies when we have already done it? The Germans are perfectly right in one respect only—to tabulate upon what exists. We can begin to fight only with what we possess in organized form, trained, officered, and armed, and if it is a question of a six weeks' war it is pretty bad for us.

But this is only a beginning. It is our way, as well as America's, to begin to raise our armies after war has broken out, and to go on raising them until our ultimate ends are achieved.

That is what we are doing now, and the 1,200,000 men at home, the army further afield, and the hundreds of thousands of men who are formed or forming in India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and elsewhere are merely the nucleus upon which other armies are continually to be built up. It is not a question of practicability, but only of time. It stands to reason that an empire of 400 millions of people can never be ok men, and it also stands to reason that the first man who realized the vast resources of the British empire and knew how to convert them into terms of war power was likely to make a name for himself and incidentally to create an army which could, in the end, confirm our imperial position, and bring confusion upon the king's enemies.

This war, for us, has hardly begun. We have sent the pick of our first advanced guard into France to skirmish with the enemy. In the spring the rest of the advanced guard will follow, and somewhere towards the close of 1915 the main body will begin to come within view. We are not in any hurry. We are sorry, of course, for our allies, that we are even slower than Russia in making our weight felt, but they can at least feel happy when they expect a rest, we shall be in a position to make good war on our own account. If the enemy wins successes in the interval so much the better for him, but nothing can arrest the steadily ascending figures of our armies, and their cost is of little account since Germany will ultimately have to pay for them in territory as well as in money, because the cost of war to the Allies cannot be met in cash by Germany or beaten to her knees.

Let us take the thing at its worst, and imagine the penultimate Cossack on the Urals and the last French doorkeeper evicted from Bordeaux. Then we begin a maritime war against Germany, and are no worse off than when we began it against Napoleon, and in the end we shall be all powerful under his heel. But we are not there yet, and unless Germany can do much better than she has done hitherto, the Allies will keep the field and will continue to exercise the same constant and increasing pressure, so that we already exercise at sea.

The Frankfurter Zeitung need not worry. We know quite well that we have, as our first duty, to maintain at full effective strength the armies we advanced guard in France, and that it takes time to train cadres, and to turn out the army, new and magnificent for the vast numbers which we intend to place in the field. That is why we have to wait a year, or two years, or a year or so before we pay back German debts in full coin, but debts has to be paid, and will be paid, because the credit of the empire is involved in it. We are not compelled like Germany, to thieve 25 per cent. of all balances in our banks, and then present them as a gift to liquidate the strength of units in the field, and of fresh units to increase the number of the divisions at the front.

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GERMANS ESTABLISH SCHOOLS

Confidential Memorandum of Kaiser's Foreign Office Reveals Efforts to Extend Germanism

According to a memorandum on the German school system, issued by the German foreign office as a secret and confidential paper to consuls, it is stated that "German cultural efforts are most flourishing in Belgium and Roumania. Of the latter country it is said the effect of the schools is everywhere apparent in the widespread use of the German language, and the study has in six hundred German schools in Brazil, it says, to Chili, "the government and the people are well disposed toward the German schools."

In Argentina it says, the state of affairs is not wholly satisfactory to the German foreign office, and the work of spreading Germanism as yet has had little spirit in those parts of the country, where patriotic and national feeling is making itself manifest. "The people prefer, it seems, to be Argentine rather than be German-ized," the report declares.

Air Guns

French airmen have learned by experience to give as wide a berth as possible to the new German anti-aircraft gun. This is a most formidable weapon and it is common talk among airmen that to be caught by a battery of these guns at 6,000 feet is as good as having one foot in the grave. Their aim is deadly between 4,000 to 6,000 feet—first, on account of the incendiary shells and second, because of the enormous force of the explosion which displaces the air to an extent sufficient to capsize an aeroplane. Lastly, these guns are fitted with ingenious range finders that not only give the height of the aeroplane but signal its speed at the same time.

CAVE LIFE AT THE FRONT

Soldiers Living Like Rabbits on the Field of Battle

An interesting description of cave life at the front is given by Private G. Harris of the West Kent Regiment. He states:

"We have been living the life of rabbits, for we burrowed ourselves in trenches at —, and here we remained for over fifty hours. It was an exciting and not unpleasant experience.

"The bursting of shells overhead was continuous, and it became monotonous. To the youngster it was an awful experience in the earlier stages, but even he became so accustomed to the roar overhead that he raised a cheer the first time a Taube dropped its wireless bombs. It was a Welshman and joined Manchester City in 1896, was struck with a bullet in the knee. I think Parkes was Christian Day for Maidstone United.'

"When you write please send me some cigarettes, as I owe a debt of twenty packets, and find out the date of Swedenhill joining Manchester City, so that I can settle the bet.

"We are a light-hearted lot, and so are our officers. We dug out for them a kind of subterranean mess room, where they took their meals. We have decorated it with a few cigarette cards and some pictures he cut out of a French paper. The grub was not exactly what they would get at the Cecil.

"A jollier and kinder lot of officers you would not meet in a day's march. One officer who was well stocked with luxuries divided them among his men, and we were able to repay him for his kindness by digging him out of his mess room.

"A number of shells tore up the field, and the roof and sides collapsed like a castle built of cards, burying him and two others. They were in a pitiable plight, but we got them out safe and sound.

"During the time we were in these trenches nearly 500 shells burst around and around us, but our protection was so good that not a single chap was killed and less than a dozen were wounded. When we got into the open air once more and stretched our legs, it was we realized what we had been subjected to, for the ground was simply pitted with shell-holes.

"If all goes well we are going to have a football match tomorrow, as we have selected a team from our lot to play the Borderers, who are always swanking what they can do."

The "Cultured" Germans

"The sights I have seen would make a savage against these German beasts," writes an English man at the front.

"I saw the smock of one German soldier that we captured—hes come to us begging for food—we found to our horror a little child's hand in it a minutes after that, of course, he was a dead man. The lieutenant shot him himself, and the German shrieked with fear when we showed him the awful thing.

"We came another time on the body of a poor old woman stripped bare and horribly mutilated in a hundred way. What possible motive for such a deed could the Germans have had, but to seem the mutilated bodies of young girls lying on the roadside, and the naked bodies of boys impaled on hedge-stakes.

"Once we came upon a drunken orgy of Germans in a village—it was utter surprise. We could do nothing for the wretched women, who had formed a ring together in a wine shed or open stable in the village street. Directly we opened fire Germans cavalry came from all directions, and apparently been getting ready for an early start. But I think we avenged these weeping, tortured women before we dashed on.

"Five seconds later our road would have been barred, for a great tree-trunk fell into the place behind us as we cleared the village. The picture of that shed as our headlight shone full upon it, for at most six seconds, is etched upon my brain.

"There were straggling, gasping women, with only tattered remnants of clothing, boisterous cavalrymen cutting the flesh of one poor girl with their sabres, while others were beating a handsome, disheveled women to drink from a can, and several men were holding their arms behind him, forced to look on at the frightful spectacle. We must have stopped all those brutal Germans as guards a thunderbolt from heaven."

New Submarine Battery

Thomas A. Edison has been working for nearly two years, and has just completed a storage battery to replace the lead ones now in use in the submarines. The present battery generates chlorine gas when the cells become flooded with salt water resulting in the weakening of the plates, the corrosion of the cases and making the men easily subject to pneumonia for months after.

The new battery has been tested under all conditions and circumstances and has proved entirely satisfactory. The battery will be offered to the navies of the world.

The Edison invention is a small, compact cell, taking only one-half the space of the type of batteries now in use. It is much lighter than the old ones and produces much more energy. The same batteries may be used to operate telephones and lighting system aboard submarines.

Not the Russia of Old

Russia has demonstrated that she is not the Russia of the Japanese war. The soldiers fought well even then, but her generals were either timid or inefficient. But the battle of the Vistula has proved that Russian generals having retreated can advance. More than this, the manner in which troops have been moved, concentrated, sent north and south to the decisive point, proves that Russian high command is skilful and possesses necessary resources.—New York Sun.

PASSING OF THE FORTS

Modern Guns Readily Reduce Fortified Cities

Formerly fortified cities were an important feature for national defense, but the modern gun has apparently radically changed conditions. Permanent fortifications consist of defensive works constructed by a nation to secure permanent possession of strategical positions of importance within the territory under its control. These would generally include national capitals, great commercial and railway centres, harbors, important bridges and mountain passes, great concentration camps and depots of supplies.

Many European cities are really large forts surrounded by one or more lines of smaller detached forts located at strategic points some distance, varying from 5 to fifteen miles, from the walls of the city. Paris, Belgrade, Verdun or some of the many examples of this type. Other cities, like Liege, are surrounded by one or more lines of detached forts, while the city itself is practically open or unfortified.

Earth, embankments, stone and concrete walls and steel shields and turrets enter into the construction of the more permanent fortifications. They are built in times of peace, armed with the latest type of heavy guns, and are supposed to embody the best thoughts of the strategic and of the military engineer.

Our text books tell us that "a position protected by permanent fortifications, properly garrisoned, should yield only after a protected siege." This was quite true yesterday, but today the armament in fortresses is now portable howitzer of wonderful power, mounted on trucks, and the contents of recent war bulletins, is sounding the death knell of the permanent fortified city and fortified camps.

They argued, and often had many instances in support that a fortified city does not protect an invasion of the national territory by a strong force sufficient to invest the fortified place and immobilize its defenders—compelling them to capitulate within a comparatively short time—while he proceeded with the main operations with the bulk of his troops.

Big Guns Fire 120 Shots an Hour

The new 12.5-inch gun of the British navy under service conditions can be fired at the rate of two shots a minute.

Mr. Armstrong, the famous British gunmakers, have compiled some very interesting data of results actually obtained under active conditions with pattern guns on the naval guns, and these, while they allow what is possible, must be regarded as extreme rates.

With a pair of 12 inch guns mounted in single turret, eight rounds were got off in two minutes ten seconds; and from four guns of the same type in two turrets 16 rounds were got off in two minutes twenty seconds. The 9.2 inch gune next thirteen rounds in 60 minutes. Six of these weapons were discharged four times in 60 minutes. Four 7.5 inch guns established a record of thirty-eight rounds in one minute. Eight 6 inch guns with ten six inch guns, seventy-two rounds in one minute, and eight 4.7 inch guns got off fifty-nine rounds in forty-five seconds.

It will be noted that there is no relative connection between size of bore, weight of projectile, and rapidity of fire-delivery. Thus the 9.2 inch gun in the foregoing table projected a projectile of 380 lbs. at the rate of 6.5 rounds per minute, whilst the six-inch gun only gets off a 100 lbs. projectile at the rate of 7.40 rounds per minute.

But these statistics are distinctly interesting in that they demonstrate and prove it is not possible to lay down absolutely rigid formula in the matter of fire delivery.

German Admiration of British Daring

The recent raid on the east coast of Germany appears to have caused some surprise in Germany. Speaking of the attempt on the Blickenhof Canal locks under machine gun fire the Cologne Gazette says: "We should like to recognize this piece of bravery on the English or French flier, for it really is a daring act which one must regard as a feat of arms. But the start of a afternoon many promenaders saw the machine, although hardly anyone imagined it was the enemy's.

The Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung describes the bombardment of the airship shed at Dusseldorf. The flier was exposed to heavy shrapnel and rifle fire, but he kept on and suddenly drove so that the spectators thought he was hit. But he obviously tried to avoid the shrapnel and made more certain of his aim. With one shot he set the shed on fire and set fire to the roof. A gigantic burst of flame followed and there was great smoke in the district. Generally speaking was to be seen but a large hole. It is supposed that the flier must have thrown down hand grenades. The Zeppelin had only been transferred three days previously from the old shed. If, as is reported, the airship was not filled, the hope is expressed that it is not too seriously damaged.

Britons Learning What War Means

Gradually the motoring public with-in the limits of Great Britain are beginning to understand that Germany's challenge is a thing to be obeyed without question or delay. It has taken many weeks to impress this fact upon the slow-thinking British civilian mind, but now several rounds of lell cartridges and perhaps half a dozen casualties are needed.

In the early days of the war, all tourists were inclined to pull up alongside a sentry and have a talk with a supercilious smile. "Well, my good man, what do you want?" Tact, patience and firmness on the part of the military have effected a change, and this challenge now usually causes a sudden screwing up of brakes and an urgent request not to shoot. There are still, however, a few superior individuals who give as much trouble as they can to the overworked sentries.

FRENCH PRISONER SAW KAISER AND GERMAN CAVALRY RETREAT

INTIMIDATIONS DID NOT MAKE HIM TURN TRAITOR

The Theory and Practice of Modern Warfare as Followed by the Germans is Explained to a French Captive—Prophecy of a Victorious Entry into Nancy was not Fulfilled

A special correspondent sends the following letter from France, in which is described how a French prisoner saw the kaiser in the field.

Opposite me is a man who has seen the kaiser—retreat. He is a lieutenant of artillery, and he was taken prisoner by the Germans in the early part of the battle on the plateau of Nancy.

During the last few days of August the German army, which had crossed into France through Lorraine, advanced on Nancy and attempted to storm that part of the plateau in front of the stronghold. The French forces were greatly inferior in numbers in the early stages of the fighting, but had some batteries of the much dreaded 75's. On the slope immediately facing the German advance was a large number of old cannon, now almost obsolete, were placed as a blind, while the really lighter guns pounded away from a hidden position in the rear.

The enemy were completely deceived, and for fifteen hours bombarded the useless pieces, from which only a few shots were fired. My travelling companion was one of a small detachment in charge of the old guns. While reconnoitering some distance down the slope his was surprised by a German scouting party, and taken prisoner.

During the evening the Germans, thinking that the batteries had been shelling all day were silenced, attempted a cavalry charge. The French gunners in the rear waited until they were about 800 yards distant, and the order was then passed along the line, "At 750 yards—Fire!" Nothing could be seen in the dim light but the outlines of horsemen.

A minute or two passed, and then the order was given, "At 600 yards—Fire!" This time the flash from the horsemen were perceptibly stopped, but the main column came on. Even the moon could be seen masses heaped up, and here and there a riderless horse rising to its feet and dashing away. For the rest of the night there was complete quiet.

Meanwhile my informant was led away to the rear of the German lines, and was closely questioned regarding the French positions. He refused to say a word, and was thereupon threatened with death.

"I am a prisoner of war," he said, "and you may not shoot me."

"You may understand the theory of war," replied the German staff officer, "but you evidently don't realize that it is quite different from the practice."

He persistently declined to give his captor any information which might be useful to them, and was thereupon searched and placed in a tent to sleep with a guard at the entrance. Next morning he was given no breakfast, but an orderly was observed smelling to eat, and was led to the headquarters of the general staff.

Here he again refused to answer any questions, but it was hinted to him that he would be given one more chance before sentence was passed on him. While being taken back to his tent between guards he was struck at insulted by the soldiers. At one point a number of German officers with field glass were looking at a hill some distance away, on which could be seen a large force of cavalry.

"See," said one of the officers. "I will send you a message immediately. You will be the first Frenchman to have seen the Kaiser since the war began."

The prisoner took the proffered field glass and saw that the horsemen were in perfect order, and that in front of them was a group of officers, most of whose wore medals.

"Now," said the owner of the field-glasses, "look a little to the right."

The French lieutenant did so, and saw a solitary figure on a knoll of ground watching intently the fight in the distance.

"That is he," said the German officer. "Now if you like you can stay here and see another Nancy."

But the Germans did not enter Nancy. In the early hours of the morning the reinforcements for which the defenders were waiting had been sent, and an hour later the guards and the whole of the attacking force retired. Turning round, the prisoner saw that the cavalry had begun a parade order were charging—with their backs to Nancy. The solitary figure to the right was no longer there.

LATEST FISH STORY

Back to Land Movement by Pike Near Bassano, Alta.

The latest fish story that has been sprung on the public—a story which is "out-doors"—is of the most famous of the Whopper Club series—is a fish story that has sprung up in the agricultural branch of the Canadian Pacific, where activities are centred in the Rosemary colony near Bassano.

There is nothing of the joking attitude about the story but the fish. The fish were pike. It appears that there was seven to the pound and that the Bow river a "back to the land" movement, with the irrigated land conference, has says that on the land, or on one particular farm, in the Rosemary colony, the water was turned into the ditches one morning for two hours and then turned off. When it had all seeped into the soil the ground there were enough pie found to feed thirteen men for one meal. Since that time the crops of fish have been obtained. In fact, there seems to be a serious sort of mania among those who have got out of the water at the earliest possible moment.

It appears that many of the irrigation ditches are full of fish and in some places one of the favorite recreations is to go out and "land" a bucket of fish for breakfast.—Montreal Gazette.

Capturing Trade

The extent to which the subject of ways and means for capturing the trade heretofore enjoyed by Germany is occupying the attention of British statesmen and the press and public newspapers must excite admiration from any source, no matter how partisan. Not a fortnight two months ago is this fact, noting it as a matter of vital interest to all parties engaged in war, that a fortnight two months ago the Great Britain apparently was directing her energy towards the maintenance and the expansion of her trade as toward the prosecution of the war.

At a time when the war is but a few weeks old, it was scarcely a matter for astonishment that the British should be turning her energies toward trade problems to such an extent. But now, with the war old, at least, in point of field operations, sieges, devastation and destruction, it is a wonderful testimony to the situation to find the British public at home and the British press discussing trade and with no diminuation of ardor to take advantage of the trade opportunities that are presented by Germany's submersion in war.—Financial American.

Not Shot, But Kicked

On the lighter side of the picture is the following anecdote, which is current, though its absolute truth is not vouched for:

On a recent occasion a British cavalry subaltern was riding his horse, and he pulled in the edge of a wood by a road. It was not long before he heard the sound of approaching hoofs. A soldier patrolling the road. He could have shot the man without warning, but he had not the heart to do so, and order to kill him in cold-blood. In order to instill a little of the spirit of combat into the affair, therefore, he crept out of cover, ran up behind the "Bosch," as our allies would call him, and gave him a ferocious kick. Instead of showing fight the startled and pained German gave a yell and ran for dear life, leaving the subaltern laughing too hard to shoot.

NOT READY TILL SPRING

Among This 1,000,000 Are 200,000 Old Soldiers—Weakly Men Weeded

The bulk of Lord Kitchener's new army of 1,000,000 men are now coming into being will not, according to an expert military view, be ready for service in the field until next spring, but owing to the superior class of men the training required in the small time training is progressing rapidly. Among them, according to authoritative estimates, are 200,000 old soldiers who have served in the British regular army for periods ranging from seven to twelve years, and they form an admirable stiffening for the new material from civil life, and they assist in training. To this must be added many men who have served short periods in the volunteer forces of the militia.

All weakly men among the new recruits have been sorted out upon parade during the stiff training and most of the men are developing into fine shots. Since the days of the Boer war rifle practice will make them a valuable addition to the military forces which will be in the field next spring to recommence the campaign against Germany.

The Destroyers of Cities

That the strongest fortifications ever built cannot withstand the attacks of the great German siege mortars will be readily understood from the following explan tion of its capacity:

Exact particulars as to the weight of shell and the penetration of the 11-inch mortar are not available; but by comparison with our own 12-inch howitzer and making use of the following particulars are not far from the facts: The weight of the shell with the cartridge for transportation is nearly forty tons. The weight of the shell is about 750 pounds. The maximum range at an elevation of 65 degrees is 24,250 feet, and the angle of descent is 65 degrees elevation is a little over 25,000 feet.

As upon the sea, so upon the land, the attack has overmastered the defence, for it may be stated with little fear of contradiction that a rain of 11-inch shell falling almost vertically from an altitude of several miles would suffice to destroy the strongest fortifications existing today. The German forces afforded ample protection against the direct fire of high velocity rifles and guns, and the use of the lighter siege guns which were in vogue when these forts were designed, but against these enormous 11-inch mortars, fitted with delayed-action fuses to explode after penetration, modern high explosives, they are helpless.

Whisky

In permanent prohibition of vodka in Russia is equivalent to a measure in this country prohibiting the sale of spirits. Vodka is neither more nor less than whisky. It was once rye whisky, just as Scotch and Irish whisky are made from barley and malt. Nowadays it is made like ordinary whisky, with a patent still, the unadulterated spirit being passed and made It does not matter a great deal what material is used as grist in making vodka, for it is distilled with a patent still, which supplies practically pure potent than whisky. It is of no consequence in the nature of things why vodka should be any more harmful or more potent than whisky. It is of about the same alcoholic strength. But it is usually drunk neat. The vodka shops are not public houses. The spirit is sold in flasks for consumption off the premises, that is, immediately outside

The Raymond Leader

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F. C. Steele, Editor. W. W. Aitken, Manager.

The New Year

The year 1915 will go down in history as one of the most memorable in the world's annals. Historians of the future will point to it, in connection with the its predecessor, as the year of the great war of the nations, for this titanic struggle promises to be an epoch-making event in the history of the human race. From present indications there is little hope of a reconciliation of the nations at an early date. The war will probably last at least another six months unless the unexpected happens, up-setting the calculations of the best military and economic authorities. Thus 1915 will, partially at least, be stained with misery and bloodshed Let us hope the latter half of the year will see peace and tranquility again restored in the earth. To the south country 1914 was full of calamity, in that the farmers suffered the worst drouth in the history of the country. They have endured their failures with a most admirable spirit, and face the future with renewed hopes. And signs are not lacking to indicate that the present year will be a prosperous one for the West. The plentiful supply of snow, which has remained on the ground so long, will put the soil in five shape for spring work. Whereas last year the soil was dry in the spring this season it will unquestionably be well supplied with moisture to insure successful germination. A feeling of optimism is prevalent all over the south. Everyone seems to have faith in the country. This goes a long way toward success. Alberta is a goodly land. It has wonderful possibilities. And it will, just as certain as the sun shall shine on the morrow, come eventually into its own.

Great January Sale

Now In Progress

The Big Shopping Event of the MONTH

100 Prs Ladie's Shoes gun metal, vici kid and patent. $4. to $5. values Your choice **$2.80**

FURS **FURS**

$11.75	Values	Now	Being	Sacrificed	at	$8.50
11.00	"	"	"	"	"	7.70
10.50	"	"	"	"	"	7.75
9.50	"	"	"	"	"	6.65
2.25	"	"	"	"	"	1.60

Ladies, Mens' and Boys Sweaters Coats 30 p.c. Off

WERE	$3.50	NOW	$2.45	WERE	2.75	NOW	1.85
"	3.30	"	2.30	"	1.50	"	1.05
		WERE	1.00	NOW	.70		

Mens and Boys Clothing

We are clearing our complete line. No Reserves

$21	SUITS	NOW	$14.70	Boy's Suits	$8	NOW	$5.60
18	"	"	12.50	"	7	"	4.90
15	"	"	10.50	"	5.25	"	3.70

All Felt Shoes 30 per cent Off

Our Bargain Counter is Groaning Under Fine Values

King Bros Ltd

The House of Quality

RETAIL MERCHANTS AND "MADE-IN-CANADA" POLICY

Patriotism and Self-Interest Prompts Sale of Home Made Articles—Reduce Unemployment and Charity

Practical action by the Quebec branch of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada was taken at a meeting held in Montreal immediately after the outbreak of the war. The following letter from the Quebec Secretary of the Association, Mr. J. A. Beaudry, offers good advice to the retailer and his customer alike. Every Canadian housewife should bear in mind this timely statement when she goes into the corner store to make her next purchase:

For years past, millions of dollars worth of goods have been imported into Canada from the countries involved in the war. These importations have now practically stopped, and may not be resumed for a very considerable period. The consequence is that the price of all imported goods has very materially increased, and will continue to increase in proportion to the excess of the demand upon the supply, and we shall not be surprised to see the supply completely exhausted within a very short time. This fact is creating some concern in the minds of the public, who seem to believe that the merchant is responsible for such an increase.

We think it would be advisable for you to point out to your customers that in their purchases they should give preference to goods made in Canada, which would avoid paying such high prices, and would help to keep the Canadian factories busy, thereby giving employment to Canadians who, at this particular time, are so much in need of earning as much as possible.

To encourage home industries is a good policy at all times, but should be acted upon at this trying period for self-preservation, and we strongly suggest that you co-operate with your customers in this matter, thereby doing your share in educating the public to this end, and by so doing, greatly oblige.

Yours truly,
The Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, Inc.
J. A. Beaudry,
Secretary for the Province of Quebec

Every dollar the Canadian householder spends for Canadian goods will lessen the demands from the unemployed for relief during the next few months.

"MADE-IN-WINNIPEG"

Simple Maxims Which Every Western Community Can Adopt For Its Use

During the "Made-in-Winnipeg" week, organized by the enterprising Industrial Commissioner of the Western metropolis in May last, many "slogans" were used with good results by the keen business men of Winnipeg, whose co-operation made the exhibition such a huge success.

The following are a few mottoes which can be adopted with slight change for use in every Western community:

It isn't always the sky-scraper that makes the city. A factory with a big pay-roll will do twice as much.

Become impressed with the real, true downright duty you owe your city in patronizing home industry. After all is said and done, the full dinner-pail is the prosperity sign of a live city.

Winnipeg believes self-preservation to be the first law of nature, and therefore welcomes the "Made in Winnipeg" Week, advocating home industries, the first law of a city's solid development.

Winnipeg believes that no city can continue growth upon sound foundation without industry. It is the city of manufacturing that forges ahead.

Winnipeg knows that the way to build up a local industry is to buy of its wares. It is a duty citizens owe to the community. Buy the product of home labor, home capital and home industry.

Winnipeg realizes that there are eighteen thousand people employed in manufacturing goods right here in the city, and that if we can double the number and have the money that these people earn spent right here, it goes to help the prosperity of all.

Winnipeg knows that the purchase of every $1,000 of goods, "Made in Winnipeg" instead of purchasing outside, means the addition of one person to the city instead of supporting him elsewhere.

"Anything that is produced in Canada from Canadian materials, by the application of Canadian brain and labor, will always have first call with me. And it's only good business on my part that it should."

7 Sutherland Sisters 7

Free Demonstration at our

Drug Store

all the week of Jan. 25--30

Come and Learn how to save and grow your hair

Consultation Free

WM. BLAIR AND CO.

Dispensing Chemists

RAYNOND — ALBERTA

You can't go wrong if you buy **Lethbridge**

IMPERIAL

BEST IN THE WEST

COAL

Neither can you go wrong in buying

"OUR BEST" FLOUR

Get them both at the

Ellison Milling & Elevator Co.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY

Good Morning

We Are Introducing

American Silk
American Cashmere
American Cotton-Lisle

HOSIERY

They have stood the tests. Give real foot comfort. No seams to rip Never become loose or baggy. The shape is knit in not pressed in.

GUARANTEED for fineness style, superiority of material and workmanship. Absolutely stainless. Will wear 6 months without holes, or new ones free.

OUR SPECIAL OFFER to everyone sending us $1.00 in currency or postal note, to cover advertising and shipping charges, we will send post paid, with written guarantee, backed by a five million dollar company, either

3 pairs of our 75c. value
American Silk Hosiery
or 4 pairs of our 50c. value
American Cashmere Hosiery
or 4 pairs of our 50c value
American Cotton Lisle Hosiery
6 pair of Children Hosiery

Give the color, size, and whether Ladies' or 'Gent's hosiery is desired,

DON'T DELAY—Offer expires when a dealer in your locality is selected.

The International Hosiery Co.

P. O. Box 244
DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

Wm. Thompson

Raymond Pool Hall

Agents for

The Consumers Tailoring Co. of Canada

Tailored Made Suits from $15 to $39

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Director of Music at the Knight Academy. Pupil of Tracy Y Cannon, Salt Lake Tabernacle Organist. Pupils taken in Piano Organ, Harmony, History of Music & Choir Conducting. For TERMS address Knight Academy.

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For the Best Meal in Town

Special attention given the Travelling Public

The Up-to-Date

Barber Shop

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Cleaning and Pressing at reasonable prices.

Baths in Connection

SLAUGHTER SALE

33 1-3 per cent Off

On all Ladie's, Misses and Children Coats, Fur and Sheep Lined Coats, Gorduroy Pants and Horse Blankets

25 per cent Off on Mens' Sweaters

O'Brien-Nalder Company Ltd.

Phone 13 The Corner Stor Phon 13

WORK for the WOMANLY BRAIN and HAND

A Kitchen Shower for the Bride-to-Be

The Guests Hem Dish Towels

OF ALL the showers given to the bride-to-be, it is safe to say that none is so dear to her heart as the practical, matter-of-fact kitchen shower. She will exclaim just as joyously over an agate spoon as over a cut-glass berry bowl, and more joyously over six of the former than upon receipt of six of the latter. For kitchen spoons, you see, will wear out and have to be replaced, while six cut-glass berry bowls are good for a lifetime unless intentionally or unintentionally dashed to pieces. And, in the meantime, think of the room six of them devour in the crystal cabinet!

Showers, of course, are always supposed to be surprises. This means that the self-invited guests must bring their own luncheon. This is great fun if packed luncheons are brought. Little 5-cent lunch baskets can be purchased, paper napkins or wax paper used for a lining, and sandwiches, cake, fruit, etc., packed in them. These may be packed separately at home, or one person can collect a certain amount of money from the rest of the group, procure the materials for the luncheon and also the baskets, and, with the help of a couple of the others, pack the lunch baskets at one house and distribute them to the members of the shower party when it is time for luncheon.

If there is a large kitchen in the home of the bride-to-be, the luncheon table should be set there. Use a colored kitchen tablecloth or oilcloth instead of the conventional white one, for novelty in an affair of this kind is half the fun. By all means use kitchen forks and knives of wooden utensils, for to put silver upon the red tablecloth will spoil the jolly and informal effect. Plates must be provided for the packed lunches when they are taken from the baskets, and these plates should be wooden picnic plates, or pie plates that can afterward be given to the bride. Small aluminum picnic cups (not collapsible) can be purchased for a very moderate sum, and are more effective than glass tumblers. The tablecover may be new and given afterward to the bride-to-be.

Tea towels are always included in a kitchen shower. The bride-to-be should be seated at the head of the table. For the sake of fun, various dishes can be placed before the young woman to "serve." If the dishes are covered, such as tureens and covered vegetable dishes, the surprises are all the greater. When the bride-to-be opens the covered dishes, she will find in them various kitchen articles, to which are attached cards naming the donor. The last "course" consists of a dish of unhemmed dish towels. These are really served to the guests, the girl next the bride placing upon each plate of "towel" a thimble and needle and thread and then passing the plate on to the one for whom it is intended. This same person keeps at hand spools of thread and is kept busy after the luncheon threading needles as the original thread gives out. The towels are not hemmed until after the luncheon.

Do not have a floral centerpiece on the red tablecloth. The centerpiece should be of vegetables. If you are very skilful, you may carve the vegetables into the form of flowers. Otherwise, just scrub them beautifully clean and pile a wooden bowl full of them. The edge of the bowl may be trimmed with ferns if you wish.

A Vegetable Centerpiece Instead of Flowers

The design given for a placecard is very appropriate. To make these cards, place a sheet of carbon or tracing paper over a sheet of white bristol board. On top of the tracing paper place the design here given and trace about it with a sharp pointed pencil. Then color the tracing thus made upon the bristol board with watercolors, making the vegetables appear in their natural colors. Write or paint each person's name upon the blank space left upon the card.

You have only to look about a kitchen for suggestions as to what utensils are necessary for the well-equipped kitchen. Make a list of these and then go to a store where these different articles can be purchased and ask them to inform you about any innovations that have recently been made in kitchen equipment. There will no doubt be many expensive things. These you can safely pass by, for, if the bride considers them necessaries, she will buy them herself. You are not expected to furnish the entire kitchen, but simply to buy, beforehand, many little things that the bride will need, and so save her at least a part of the expense of equipment. Following are some suggestions:

A Vegetable Placecard

A Dish Towel "Course" is Served

Dishpan
Dish drainer
Dish mop
Soap shaker
Nutmeg grater
Spice cans
Tea and coffee canisters
Baking dishes
Pie plates
Pudding pans
Bake board and rolling pin
Kitchen set of dishes
Broom
Clothespins
Washboard
Aluminum pots and pans
Aluminum spoons
Tea pot
Coffee pot
Tea kettle
Toaster
Cake beater and mixer
Mayonnaise mixer (new)
Grater
Cabbage cutter
Refrigerator
Can opener.
Carving knife.
Cake knife.
Bread knife.
Steel-bladed potato knife.
Dishcloths.
Recipe file (small wooden box).
Filing cards (pack).
Shoe and pencils (string hanger).
Cook book.
Gas stove.
Fireless cooker.
Gas oven.
Irons and stand.
Ironing board.
Dipper.
Straining ladle.
Linoleum.
Kitchen table.
Coal scuttle.
Preserving jars.
Dusters (muslin and flannel).
Dust brush and pan.
Gingham aprons
Dust caps.
Etc., etc., etc.

It may be that the bride-to-be's family will consent to give her some of the larger furnishings, such as the refrigerator, etc., at the same time that you persuade the bride-to-be's friends to give her the shower.

THE POPULARITY OF LACQUERED FURNITURE

By Ethel Davis Seal

A LONG time ago, in old Japan, even as early as the third century, lacquer work came into being. Japan, you know, obtained her civilization at such an early date that her growing pains, so to speak, were well over at that time, and she had leisure enough to sit down, in the shape of various artists and other clever ones, and turn her attention to beautifying things in general. And so well she did it, too, that her quaint art has lived through all these centuries, and today inspires us anew to double our efforts in order that we may accomplish, in part even, the charm of her inspired results.

The art of Japan, in its way, fully equals that of Egypt; but Japan has always been a conservative and exclusive nation, caring little for the opinion of others, resenting undue interest and guarding with the greatest care her secrets, be they of the nation or of art.

Among the living nations, against her will or not, her place has become assured. Before a test—of warfare, of statesmanship, of art—she is equal to the occasion and rises supreme. We are not willing that she should longer hide her people and we buy and imitate her art. Perhaps we have gone Japan mad.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century—that is, during the reign of Queen Anne—England cultivated in her own realm the rage for Japanese curios. This fashion was perhaps fostered by the fact that the curios were extremely difficult to obtain. Japan was very coquettish in her trading relations with other nations and looked askance at most of her would-be friends. While the English traded with Japan in the seventeenth century, the advantage seems to have lasted only a short time, the Dutch alone remaining in favor—favor which they maintained tenaciously, and rather under protest. It was through Holland that England received most of her Japanese importations, which were valued doubly on account of their difficulties of attainment.

Of course, this style and the scarcity of it led to English imitations. Intensive creates the bloom, perhaps. Who knows! And when the literal English correct defects such as these in their otherwise literal copies, something quite precious is lost. Also, our western trait of impatient hurry fails to improve lacquer work. As one writer has it, while the English expected to teach the whole art in twelve lessons, a Japanese artist would be spending many years on the decoration of a simple little box.

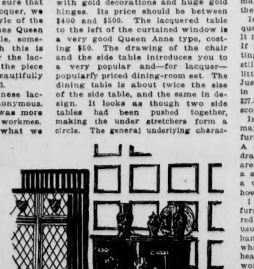
A Chinese lacquer cabinet

In the English schools, "japanning," as it was called, was taught as we today teach china painting. An interesting paragraph is found in the Verney memoirs; in 1652 Edmund Verney writes to his daughter, Molly, aged 8, at school at Chelsea:

"I find you have a desire to learn to Jappan, as you call it, and I approve of it, and so I shall of anything that is Good and Virtuous. Therefore, learn in God's name all Good Things, and I will willingly be at the Charge so farr as I am able—tho' They come from Japan and from never so farr and Look of an Indian Blue and Odour, for I admire all accomplishments that will render you considerate and Lovely in the sight of God and Man. . . . To learn this art costs a Guiney entrance and some 40's more to buy materials to work upon."

A great many of us who look at the lacquer work of today wonder perhaps just what it is made of. The lacquer is a gummy substance which is obtained from the lacquer tree, and it is laid on in layers, each layer being carefully and painstakingly polished before the next layer is applied. Some of the earlier work was inlaid with mother of pearl; this was followed by landscape decorations, and in the eighteenth century, at its height, we find gold in various tones and treatments running riot. The work today, as in olden times, is very tedious, and the prices range accordingly. But its wearing qualities are everlasting, and we can feel sure that once we have a piece of lacquer, we will always have it. The style of the lacquer furniture is sometimes Queen Anne, sometimes Chippendale, sometimes another style, though this is more rare. Quite frequently the lacquer was an afterthought, the piece of furniture being quite beautifully finished before it was applied.

Japanese lacquer and Chinese lacquer are practically synonymous. Perhaps the Chinese style was more easily copied by the English workmen. And "Chinese lacquer" is what we read most often on the descriptive furniture tags of today. But the styles have more or less mingled and become one under the head of "lacquer furniture." It is as such that it has gained its present-day popularity.



A lacquer cabinet

You may have a whole room furnished in lacquer or you may have one piece. May I say that the quantity you purchase depends upon your finances as well as your fancy? A month or so ago I had the privilege of seeing a bedroom done in lacquer throughout. The eleven pieces, including two single beds, dressing case, chest of drawers, etc., cost $300. While not unduly expensive, it still remains a purchase requiring some consideration.

In the illustrations, the cabinet which stands in an English hall is exceptionally beautiful. The base is of dull gold, the upper part of black with gold decorations and huge gold hinges. Its price should be between $400 and $500. The lacquered table to the left of the curtained window is a very good Queen Anne type, costing $50. The drawing of the chair and the side table introduces you to a very popular and—for lacquer—popularly priced dining-room set. The dining table is about twice the size of the side table, and the same in design. It looks as though two side tables had been pushed together, making the under stretchers form a circle. The general underlying character of this set is Adam—modified. And the price for the set, including the table, side table and six chairs, should be about $600. This furniture comes in black, or in other colors. The green and gold are particularly stunning.

Speaking of colors, the old English lacquer was made in black, red, lavender, blue, green or buff—all, of course, with the gilt decorations. Today we usually see the black or red. If you have not seen the red lacquer, go to one of the shops and look at it. It is not shocking or scandalous, but very rich and dull; the old-looking red smacks of the tango of last season's riot, but lacks its barbarous intensity. If such a thing may be said, the gold tones it down—on the principle of the peach's bloom.

Is it difficult to find a place for lacquer in the home of today? I think not. It fits marvelously well into most rooms. If your home absolutely refuses a setting rich enough for lacquer, you can still indulge your fancy by admitting a little coffer or a triptich wall mirror. Just lately I saw a beautiful one of these in New York, including sconces, for $27.50. A single mirror with the side sconces was $12.50.

In almost any room of dignity you may have one or two pieces of lacquer furniture. A chair, maybe, or a table. A clock in the hall, a cabinet in the drawing room, a console table. There are endless lists from which to make a single selection, and if you can have a whole room furnished in this style, how fortunate you will be!

I have seen a large Elizabethan hall furnished in it, where a mixture of the red and the black lac produced an unusually fine effect; I have seen the handsome bedroom I have mentioned, where all the coloring was rich and heavy oriental reds dominated by a wonderful pagoda floor lamp. And I have seen a lighter, more delicate bedroom furnished with the lacquer, too. Most charming was this room with its light Italian marble baseboards and mantel. The walls were very old blue, the rug a blue-and-white Chinese. And the windows had blue brocade side drapes with tasseled edges. All this lacquer furniture was black, with wicker insets, which brought it quite into harmony with its delicate setting.

Having seen these things, I have no hesitation in telling you that your happiness will be found in lacquer furniture. To own one piece, or more, will surely bring into your life, in some degree, that magic of the orient—to be found alike in the prayer rug, the pearl tree, the pagoda—and lacquered furniture.

Curling Feathers

IN THIS season of ostrich plumes it is necessary to keep them beautifully curled. There are two methods. One is the curling by hand of each frond over the blunt edge of a knife. The other method is that of sprinkling salt on a coal fire and holding the plume over it, shaking it continuously. Try these and have curly plumes.

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

Meanwhile, Mr. Sunningley, feeling by no means comfortable, went to his office in the city. There, he had a long conversation with Mr. Parkes, and told him that although he was engaging a fresh chaperon for Barbara, he was feeling intensely nervous about her. While this conversation was going on, one of the clerks came in and said a gentleman particularly wished to see Mr. Sunningley, at the same time putting the gentleman's card into his employer's hands.

"Why! to think of it!" exclaimed Sunningley, his face brightening up. "It's no less a person than Ralph Osborne! We haven't seen him for months. Show the gentleman in at once, will you, Stevens?"

The clerk withdrew, and the next moment, a young man with a particularly bright and keen face was shown into the room. He shook hands heartily with the two old gentlemen, sat down in a chair, and began to relate a few of his experiences.

"I hope you didn't think I had forgotten all about you," he said. "I have been round the world, and have got a great deal of enjoyment out of it, but now I have come back to work. I was wondering if you would give me a post in your office; I do not mind how small, nor do I need to earn money. I have been left a very big fortune by my dear father—the Admiral, and my uncle, Dean Chance, will also, I have no doubt, leave me his money. The question of money need not come into this arrangement. I simply want to work. You know I have studied law, and if you think I am any good, I should be delighted to help you."

"Good! My dear boy, good! Why, you are the very person we want," said Sunningley. "With your experience, your youth—your zeal."

"My dear sir," exclaimed the young man, fixing his eyes on the lawyer's face, "you look upset about something."

"And so I am, Ralph, so I am. I am terribly anxious about Barbara Chance."

Osborne's face became very white.

"I came home about Barbara Chance," he said, in a low voice. "For seven years I do not tell me that there is anything wrong with her. The evening before I left Wottington-de-the-Hill I went to Barby, and asked her to be my wife. She is the only girl I have ever loved. She acknowledged that she loved me, but said that she would never, never marry while her father lived. I saw an account of the dear Admiral's death in an English paper when I was in Canada, and hurried home at once to my darling. She may have left the Rectory; so I have come to you, to you for her address."

"My boy, my dear boy," said Sunningley, "what you say relieves my worst fears, and Barbara is not far off, she is with me, she is my adopted child until you claim her, Ralph, and the sooner the better, yes, under the circumstances, the sooner the better."

"What circumstances, my dear sir?"

"She is followed, Ralph, followed. Oh! I cannot go into such a long story now. Will you help me and keep my child out of danger? I engage her chaperon for the present. I believe she has engaged the services of an old governess of hers—a Miss Lacy—but she wants a strong man like yourself, Ralph. Oh! what a blessing that you have come back in the nick of time."

"You know that I will do all I can for Barbara; but give me some outline of this mystery, Cousin Horace."

"I will do what I can. Have you ever heard of Mrs. Chance?"

The color rushed into the young man's face.

"I have both heard of her and seen her," replied Osborne, in a troubled, anxious voice, as though he were trying to conceal something. "But that is years ago, and the woman has long been dead."

"My dear Ralph, how little you know—how little Barbara knew until after her father's death—she, too, was under the impression that her mother was dead, for Humphrey Chance, poor fellow told her so. Once, in a moment of confidence, he gave me an inkling of the truth, but beyond the fact that the woman was alive I knew few particulars. I wanted Chance to tell his child the truth, but he would not hear of it. Then, what happened? The poor man evidently got an awful letter from this fearful and designing woman; poor little Barbara innocently brought it to him, and when he read it the shock as undoubtedly terrible. Barbara was then an old-looking man for his years. No one will ever know now what that letter contained, for Chance destroyed it. Barbara, coming in a quarter of an hour later, with flowers from the garden, found the dreadful scrap of a letter in the grate and her father stretched out on the rug in front of the fire. He was a fine, quite unconscious, and had struck his temple in a fatal part on one of the sharp prongs of the fender. He revived just before death and gave Barbara a message of some sort. We strongly suspect that she was fairly well provided for, but she found him in a upheaval in a wall of the vicarage, a small black box, which contained terrible particulars, quite plain to us, Ralph, but fortunately to say, not plain to Barbara. The main thing, however, was that all the money which was to keep the poor child was to be sent to her mother. The mother was not dead. The object in sending the woman the money was to keep her away from Barbara."

Osborne made no reply except with his eyes, which looked stern and terrible.

"I did not think," continued Sunningley, "that the woman was in London but now I am under the impression that she is, and that she is watching little Barbara and biding her time. She followed the child the other day as she was walking with my housekeeper from Vauxhall Bridge Road to Dean's Yard."

"But what had Barbara to do with Vauxhall Bridge Road?" asked Osborne, impatiently. "I know the sort of place it is, it is what I should explain as an unlikely and improper place for a young girl like Barbara. Chance to be seen in."

"Nevertheless, my dear fellow, Barbara Chance, by the mercy of God, met an angel in that unlikely place. An angel, no less, Ralph. She saved her from—from what I cannot speak of. She did it without hope or thought of reward, just because of her good, loving heart. I tell you what, Ralph, I mean to leave Mrs. Russell a legacy in my will, and I shall provide for her boy."

"But what is happening now?" said Osborne, his tone full of impatience.

"I must tell you. But you must tell you all. Barbara is the best little girl on earth, but she is proud of the proud, and will not take anything for nothing. So in order to induce her to come and live with my own wife, I had to dissemble—yes, Ralph, I, in my old age—past sixty, my boy, stooped to that paltry subterfuge. I told the child that she was coming to me by her father's express wish. That crime, my dear sir, I must be careful not to deceive her, Ralph."

"Trust me," said Osborne.

"And now," continued Sunningley, "the next time I ask you to come home with me to dinner and meet your little girl."

"Thank you, sir. God bless you," said Osborne. He took out his watch and looked at the hour with a sigh of impatience; Sunningley saw it and he help smiling.

"Dinner hour won't be long coming round, old man," he said, "and it is really wisest under the circumstances that I should take Barbara to Barbara; besides, at present she is out. Mrs. Gray was going to take her to Richmond to have tea at the terrace."

Accordingly, Ralph Osborne curbed his impatience as best he could. He called for the lawyer, also, at half past six, and they went to the house in Dean's Yard a little before seven o'clock. Barbara's custom was always to wait in the drawing room for Uncle Horace. She looked around the room on this occasion to see that the flowers were fresh, that the piano stood invitingly sideways, that the fire was bright and blazing up the chimney, and that the curtains might not just as soft and pleasant as light could be. She heard the click of the latch-key in the door, she heard Sunningley's step, somewhat slow and dragging, but who had come with him? Was it other than a man, a strong, so light, so buoyant?

The girl's heart began to beat with a mingled joy and fear—a mingling of the two which was impossible to describe. Oh! it was true, her dear was alive! It was he who had come!

"Barby," he said that deep, true voice. Her little face grew crimson, then white as death. Sunningley disappeared quietly.

"Delay dinner for five minutes," he said to his housekeeper.

Then the door closed and the two found themselves alone and together, Ralph Osborne clasped his betrothed little wife to his heart.

"Oh, darling!" she said, with a sob of joy. Then gently but firmly she disengaged those strong arms; she stood a little away from him.

"Ralph, you have grown much; you know what you are to me and what I am to you, but make me a promise, my darling, my own."

"Anything, sweetheart, if only you will marry me."

"It is just that," said Barbara. "We must not even talk of marriage, although I love you, Ralph, as my friends, until father has been"—a sob rose to her throat—"six months in the ground. I could not begin sooner, Ralph, I could not—could not bear it. But we can be dear friends—the greatest friends in the world, only you will agree."

"I must, my dearest, if it is your wish; but it is a curious compact, for I long to keep you safe and happy, my little girl."

CHAPTER XV.

All seemed going well for Barbara Chance; her lover had returned, she was safe in the luxurious home of Mr. Sunningley, and her heart was petted and fussed over and loved. Miss Lacy and Osborne took her day after day for pleasant excursions; she saw London properly for the first time. Osborne could explain the old history to his much younger and less intelligent pupil; she had her own private theories to put to the test, and went to see her after the week was up, accompanied by Osborne, who was always in attendance on her steps when she left the house. Such a gallant lover! Such a splendid-looking gentleman! Mrs. Russell was beside herself with excitement. Had she not guessed, had she not guessed? And when the said gentleman took her hand and thanked her, as only he knew how, she was quite overcome with excitement.

"The darlin', the darlin'!" she kept repeating.

But alas! perhaps it is good for us, or it would not be, but certain it is that it is not the lot of mortal beings in this world to have joy without that grim and strange compound called sorrow mixed with it.

All was going very well with Barbara, her lover, Sunningley, and appearances, never troubled her again; nevertheless, trouble was at hand. It was a dark and stormy night the very end of February, when a thick fog enveloped London. The carriage had been sent as usual for Miss Lacy, but Barbara did not expect her until ten o'clock. Miss Lacy, Barbara, and Osborne intended to spend the day at Windsor, hoping to get away from the thick, unhealthy town. Osborne was up in her own sweet little sitting room; the pretty clock on the mantelpiece struck nine; a servant was in the room dusting and puttings things in order. Suddenly there came a ring at the front door bell. Mrs. Gray was busy on housekeeping intent in the distant kitchens. The girl, who was dusting Barbara's room, ran down to answer the bell. Her name was Flora, and she adored Miss Barbara. She came back now with a long face.

"A message has come for you, Miss, from Mrs. Russell. She wants you to put on your hat and jacket and go immediately to see Miss Octavia Henslowe; the poor lady has been taken most seriously ill and the doctor says that if she does not see you, miss, he cannot answer for the consequences. She has been carrying out for you the whole night long."

(To be Continued)

DEADLY TORPEDOES OF WAR

High Explosive and Complicated Mechanism of Death-Dealing Device

In the titanic struggle now rending the European continent, projectiles already have served a not inconsiderable purpose. Modern torpedoes are the most deadly machines of war yet evolved. They are much more powerful than those used in the last great war, the Japanese-Russian conflict. Torpedoes are manufactured today so deadly that one of them is capable of sending to the most powerful battleship to the bottom.

Trinitrotoluene, which, for the benefit of the uninitiated, may be printed trinitro-tolu-ene, and is curtly spoken of by army men as T.N.T., is the compound on which Germany is relying to reduce our battleship strength before her main fleet puts forth to give battle.

It is the explosive in the warhead of the modern torpedo. Until within recent years guncotton (whose other name is trinitrocellulose), was used, but the discovery of means whereby T.N.T. could be detonated, made the use of that much more deadly explosive possible in the torpedo. It is a rival of picric acid (of which lyddite is a form) and is derived from picric acid and toluence, which is one of the benzine series.

It is remarkably insensitive to shock or friction, and can be sawn through or fired on at close range by powerful enough to explode T.N.T. effectively, and consequently, next to the fulminate in the cap of the detonator, a quantity of tetryl is placed, though it has been stated that in the most modern torpedoes this has been replaced by lead azide, which is absolutely insensitive to damp, and has other advantages.

The latest pattern of German torpedo is of 21½ inch diameter, carries a bursting charge of 220 pounds of explosive, and has a range of about 5,000 yards.

Most people know that a torpedo is a cigar shaped projectile, but only experts know that it is about 21 feet long. Nor probably are many people aware of the ingenious mechanism which have been added to the torpedo one by one to ensure that it shall do its work.

The torpedo is fired nearly always from a tube beneath the water line in the stern of a ship, or sometimes in the bow and not through the air, as always is believed by the public. Moreover, now that it is determined to be used against ships of their own class, and not merely against the mass of the more, inadequately protected vessels, as was originally the case, the torpedo lieutenant, in addition to the firing of the torpedo, has to allow both for the speed of the projectile towards the enemy's ship and its speed, at which the ship is traveling across the path of the torpedo.

To correct the tendency to leave the straight course, a gyroscopic attachment is provided, and, more valuable additionally certain that the torpedo shall run as mark, a device which is known as the Obry gear has been patented. This is a microphone which catches the sound of the ship's propellers, and steers the torpedo toward that sound.

The various torpedo may be described thus:

1. The pistol or detonator.
2. The explosive charge.
3. Air chamber containing the compressed air motive power.
4. Balance chamber, in which are the controls of the rudders.
5. Engines.
6. Buoyance chamber.
7. Rudders.
8. Propellers.

This is, of course, only the barest outline of what is one of the most ingenious and complicated death dealing machines in the world. Improvements in the design of the torpedo are the most jealously guarded secrets of any admiralty. Germany long ago abandoned the practice of buying torpedoes from any armament firm, and made them in her own government works, even going so far as building private vessels in which they could be tested in absolute secrecy. And even with all the improvements no torpedo lieutenant trusts his "tin fish." It is a treacherous and ungrateful animal, and will often play its master a scurvy trick at the moment though it will hardly turn round and sink the hand that feeds it, if the temperature of the water may not be to its liking and will make all the difference in the world to its speed.

Why We Fight

A reader of the Herald asks, if it is not sooner that the peoples of India, Australia, Canada and South Africa are fighting for England and the English. They are not fighting for England or the English. They are fighting for the British empire, in which they feel they have just as much interest as the English have. Of the significant developments of the present war this is by no means the least. If Canadians, Australians, Africans and Indians regarded England as conquered by or mere appendages to England they would not be fighting at all.—New York Herald.

Tommy can get plenty of the tobacco he likes in France, though he prefers Virginia tobacco, the French factories had tons of it supplied direct from England. This is called "Tabac a la couture," in honor of the heroic resistance of the Belgians at Liege, a new brand of cigarettes was brought out by the state factories, called "The Cigarette Liegeoise." They are done up in packages of twenty, with the coat of arms of France and Belgium on the outside, and a band of the Belgian colors. Some of the packages supplied to the French army consist of tricolor paper with the motto, "Vive la France."

GILLETT'S LYE
THE E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO ONT.
THE STANDARD ARTICLE
SOLD EVERYWHERE
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

Island of Cyprus

Cyprus, which has been annexed by Great Britain, is the third largest island in the Mediterranean. It has a length of 140 miles and an average breadth of 45, the total area being 3,584 square miles. Cyprus has been a protectorate of Great Britain since 1878, much as Egypt has been controlled by the British, although both in reality belonged to Turkey. This is not the first time that Cyprus came definitely and distinctly under British control, Richard I having conquered it on his way east when on the Third Crusade. From 1570 and three centuries thereafter, or up till 1878, Cyprus was under Turkish rule, and was forced to endure all the usual forms of Turkish misrule and cruelty. Since 1878, it has been administered through the British colonial office by means of an arrangement made with Turkey in that year. The government is carried out by a high commissioner, assisted by executive and legislative councils.

The island of Cyprus had a population in 1901 of 237,022, consisting largely of Greeks and Turks. About twenty-two per cent. of the inhabitants are Turks, the cultivation of its commerce will be proceeded with. The island is an important possession, as it commands the Levant.—Montreal Journal of Commerce.

Ramified Royalty

The Dutch are uncomfortable just now in having a German husband to rule their affairs and a German queen, and the German Prince Consort's wife unpopular. He may be as true to his adopted country as was the good Prince Albert, but like the latter he has his wife and children, who was driven by Hague from the post he had well earned and was ably filling, as first sea lord of the admiralty, he cannot free himself from popular misgiving. The Dutch will not look sweet on that couple. The emperor of Russia has a German wife, and is the most distressed position of being at war with her own folk. Her own sympathies are forthcoming more than decently, and so her mother having been the Princess Alice of England.

The crown prince of Bavaria, who is now slandering England to his troops with the Berlin falsehood that it was England that caused the war by uniting the powers against Germany, is also married to a wife who, being fool enough to believe, and which his people seem to be fools enough to think, is a dazzling example of brave and beloved Queen of Belgium, whose country he is helping to torture. The position of the Bavarians in this matter is a little hard to understand. The sensible Germans are supposed to resent exceedingly the enforced and arrogant dominance of Prussia. But the Kaiser seems to have flattered this silly prince by saying that he would like the English to meet the Bavarians just once. Well, he had brought them to the hot place of the war for that purpose and they got their experience. A whole battalion of them surrendered to the territorial regiment.—Montreal Weekly Witness.

Grateful to Canada

For all that Canada has done in this war, for her splendid troops, for her gifts, for her instinctive comprehension of the stake that is on the table and above all for the spirit in which she has asserted her right to take a hand in the game, the British people are profoundly grateful. Nowhere was the assistance she has so lavishly offered more welcome and never was a more valuable gift than the fleet which the whole British empire can put forth will be none too much to overthrow the power of the challenged its very existence.—London Daily Mail.

Irritable Schoolmaster—Now, then, sirrah! what's the next word? What comes after cat?

Dull Boy—A mouse, sir.

A BACKACHE
—with burning, highly colored urine—are sure signs of weak or inflamed Kidneys. Gin Pills cure all Kidney and Bladder Troubles. 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. —at all dealers.
B2
GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS

SPIES TRAINED FOR THEIR DUTY

Highly Qualified Men Sent Broadcast Over World to Gather Useful Information

Very grave considerations are attached to the question of German espionage in Britain. All countries spy. It is merely a matter of whether it is done well or not. The German spy is the widest spread form of the evil existing a society. All hate has been a work of the disease, but none seem to have found the remedy.

Since the outbreak of the war the severest restrictions have been taken to obviate the leakage of news, corsors closely investigate every despatch from whatever source, telephone conversations in foreign languages are instantly cut off and every possible precaution is taken. Yet German spies in England—who's name is legion—laugh at British primitive methods and manage to get all that transpires at the front through to Berlin and elsewhere, as well as a good deal more that is not "transpired" of a far more intimate character.

How is this done? Much criticism has been directed at military and civil authorities for the leniency displayed in the civil courts, and elsewhere, towards spies who are caught, hauled before the bar of justice, and punished in England—who's name is legion—laugh at British primitive methods and manage to get all that transpires at the front through to Berlin and elsewhere, as well as a good deal more that is not "transpired" of a far more intimate character.

How is this done? Much criticism has been directed at military and civil authorities for the leniency displayed in the civil courts, and elsewhere, towards spies who are caught, hauled before the bar of justice, and punished less "in the act." The German method of instantly shooting spies or hanging them, is quicted, and Britain is rones the sanest going and less suspicious country in the world.

Urgent demands are made that all Germans—naturalized or otherwise—be interned in certain districts, or enclosed in a compound from which any attempt to escape would at once be met by a sentry's bullet. That is no easy matter and cannot be accomplished at once, but the authorities ever so eager in its prosecution. That it should be done there is little little room to doubt. The fault rests solely lies in the system which has permitted such shoals of Germans and other undesirables to land without until recently, any organized system of registration or means of tracing new arrivals after they have been some little time in the country.

When the Aliens act was passed in 1905 a certain restriction was imposed upon the scum of Europe being dumped upon Britain's shores, aimed chiefly at persons from southern Europe, landing here in a state of penury or disease without relatives or definite means of subsistence later on. It made no provision, however, for the much more subtle and higher class of intruder, from which the higher class of spy is drawn, in Britain.

Take the case of that master spy, Armgaard Karl Graves, whose machinations are still fresh remembered. New York American made considerable efforts to unmask some months ago, and owing to the slow but absolute refusal on the part of the British government authorities to give any information about him. Graves is as well known in America as he is in England, and his ingenuity as a his trade is well set forth in a book he has just published entitled "The Confessions of a German War Office." Whether it be exaggerated, sensational or a distorted record of facts, it proves beyond the thoroughness of the German spy system, the utter inadequacy of the British every high places and the splendid efficency with which the work allotted them is carried out by the German professional spy.

Here, then, is the real answer to the question as to how it is done. The German spy is sent out on his difficult mission without a complete training in the art of discovering the secrets of the country whose "intelligence department he has to penetrate. A stern code of "do's" and "don'ts" is thoroughly instilled into him. He becomes letter perfect like a trained actor—how to assume disguises and act parts at a moment's notice. Absolute silence is a language to him and no lessons must be adhered to. Too much association with politicoats, who may be spies in disguise, is discountenanced. He becomes a number, not a man, and has to drop his identity entirely and cipher may only be used in urgent cases. He must be an expert in mathematics, trigonometry, surveying draughtsmanship and all the arts necessary to the quick and accurate estimation of vessels, forts, harbors in the land to which he is assigned.

This Karl von Graves was trained under the direct tutelage of the imperial service and learned all about torpedoes, mines, from scientific and highly qualified military and naval officers. He has proved a past master in the art of disguises. At one time he had him a millionaire from South Africa, studying and acting to tow with special "mugs" through the medium of the green cloth, at another he was a wounded officer in a hospital in Turkey specializing on Asiatic diseases as a result of his service with the Turkish army in the Straits Settlements he proceeded to get "plans, data, and photographs" of the Malakka Straits, where there while posing as a tourist interested in the flora and fauna. He had some interesting experiences among the managers of Lipton's tea plantations in Ceylon. When arrested at Rosyth on the birth of Forth particulars of every vessel in the British navy, every naval base, dock and strategic point in Great Britain was found upon him.

And for this the highest salary he earned in his prime was $2,500 per annum with an unlimited margin for expenses. He was caught and sentenced, while bonuses are given for big coups.

A Richmond negro preacher said to his congregation: "My brethren, when de fust man was created de Lawd says he was made of clay and set agin de fireplace to dry."

"De you say," said one of the congregation rising to his feet, "dat Adam was made of clay and set up agin de fireplace to dry?"

"Yes, sir, I do."

"Den, who made de fireplace?"

"Sit down, sir," said the preacher sternly, "such questions as dat would upset any system of theology."

The Limit

"Fitewad is a mean old cuss, isn't he?" said Mack.

"What is he doing now?" asked Mack.

"He is feeding his gold fish on white pasteboard and making them imagine it is fish food," replied Mack.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Better Light and More of It
KEROSENE light is best for young eyes and old eyes alike. The
Rayo
lamp gives you kerosene light at its best — a steady, generous glow that reaches every corner of the room.
The RAYO does not smoke or smell. It is made of solid brass, nickel-plated. It is easy to light, easy to clean, easy to rewick. At dealers everywhere.
Made in Canada
IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY LIMITED
ROYALITE OIL is best for all uses
THE IMPERIAL O L CO., Limited
Winnipeg Calgary Regina Montreal Moncton
Vancouver Edmonton Toronto Sydney
Yorkton Ottawa

GREAT FEAT OF FRENCH PATROL

Hold Huge Body of Germans in Check and Retire After Long Battle

Lieutenant Gilbert is honorably mentioned in General Joffre's order of the day for a remarkable feat in the valley of the Oise. Surrounded by the enemy while engaged in scouting, he managed to rejoin his regiment after losing 37 men out of 50. A survivor now in a hospital here gives an account of the adventure.

The reconnaissance party was operating on the right bank of the Oise. Its members were told that Germans had been seen in the neighborhood but there was no information about their number or the road they had followed.

The lieutenant had decided to continue the reconnaissance when the enemy's patrols in considerable numbers. He ordered his men, therefore, to regain the support as rapidly and as secretly as possible, but they were discovered. The section gained the road only just like a trained regular—how to assume disguises and act parts at a moment's notice. Absolute silence is a language to him and no lessons must be adhered to. Too much association with politicoats, who may be spies in disguise, is discountenanced. He becomes a number, not a man, and has to drop his identity entirely and cipher may only be used in urgent cases. He must be an expert in mathematics, trigonometry, surveying draughtsmanship and all the arts necessary to the quick and accurate estimation of vessels, forts, harbors in the land to which he is assigned.

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How Did She Know?
The guests were carefully removed the cigars from his vest pocket and placed them on the piano. Then he opened his arms.
But the young girl did not flutter to them.
"You," she said coldly, "have loved before."—Chicago Herald.
"I made a mistake," said Plodding Pete. "I told that man up the road I needed a little help 'cause I was looking for the family from whom I had been separated fur yearr."
"Didn't that make him come across?"
"He couldn't see it. He said dat he didn't know my family, but he wasn't going to help in bringing any such trouble on 'em."
Frenchman has succeeded in extracting a fibre useful in textiles and paper from the water hyacinth of Indo-China.
Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills
are just the right medicine for the children. When they are constipated — when their kidneys are out of order — when over-indulgence in some favorite food gives them indigestion — Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills will quickly and surely put them right. Purely vegetable, they neither sicken, weaken or gripe, like harsh purgatives. Guard your children's health by always keeping a box of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills in the house. They
Keep the Children Well

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

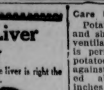
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good



Care Required in Storing Potatoes

Potatoes should be thoroughly dry and should be stored in a cool, well-ventilated cellar or storeroom which is perfectly dark. Do not pile the potatoes in heaps on the floor or against the wall; slats should be nailed about one inch apart and four inches from the wall; a temporary floor should be laid about four inches above the permanent floor, with openings between the boards. This will allow the air to circulate through the pile. Large piles should have ventilators running through them. These should be made of wood, with slats on two sides for openings.

The temperature of the cellar or storehouse should be kept as nearly as possible at from 33 to 35 degrees. The cooler potatoes are kept without freezing, the better. If too warm, their value for seed is lessened, as they sprout too early.—J. F., in Conservation.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Tobacco and the Army

There was a time when the sender of tobacco to the troops in the field have received the thanks of the authorities at the war office. Such charity would never have done for the Duke. In 1845, for instance, Wellington issued the order, "The commander-in-chief has been informed that the practice of smoking has become prevalent among the officers of the army, which is not only in itself a species of intoxication occasioned by the fumes of tobacco, but undoubtedly occasions drinking and tippling by those who acquire the habit, and he entreats the officers commanding regiments to prevent smoking in the messrooms and to officers of junior rank in the regiments." Today, even the Lancet applauds practice with the pipe!

Another Nebula Coming

The latest from the skies is that there is a big nebula coming in the direction of the earth at the rate of one hundred miles a second. If that nebula strikes us it will be like a ton of coal falling on a gnat. It will overwhelm us and annihilate us. Its speed is more than three billion miles a year.

One might think at that rate it might soon reach us, but it never will. It will veer off into endless space long before it would strike the earth. But think of the distance and its coming one hundred miles a second and never getting here. It is so far off. This fact gives one an idea of the bigness of the universe and the littleness of the earth, and to lead one in the ways of modesty and simplicity, where selfishness and unkindness are never tolerated and the rule of purity, honor and duty becomes the law of gravitation.—Ohio State Journal.

Won Fame on its Merits.—The unbounded popularity that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil enjoys is not attributable to any elaborate advertising, for it has not been so advertised, but is entirely due to the merits of this Oil as a medicine. In every city, town and hamlet in the country it is sought after solely because of its good qualities.

Protracted Defensive Fighting

That except under rare circumstances the army which undertakes the offensive has been recognized many times in accomplishments of a peaceful character, and the same rule holds good in war, is illustrated in the recent operations of the armies in Flanders. The latter has generally conceded that real success is to be expected only from offensive operations.

It is true that in order to gain time to complete the mobilization of its troops, or for other reasons, a nation in danger of invasion by a more powerful or better prepared enemy may be compelled to assume a defensive attitude. Its highly disciplined and officered troops may skilfully handled, may be able to inflict tremendous losses on the attacking force, repeatedly compelling him to attack and carry strong defensive positions, previously prepared, by the most obstinate hi advance into the defender's territory. The defenders, by a succession of well timed and orderly retreats to selected positions in the rear, may succeed in drawing their more aggressive opponents into a position where all the advantages, strategic and tactical, will then be on the side of the defenders. All this, however, will result in little or no advantage to the defenders unless they are prepared and willing promptly to assume the offensive at the psych-logical moment, and thus turn the tables on the weakened enemy and drive him out of the country.

A protracted defence is dangerous. Recent events show that a skilful commander can play it successfully against the best armies the world has ever seen. We are not yet in position to count the cost or to predict the ultimate results, but a date of writing the counter offensive is meeting with success. This is in accord with the rules of the game.

A woman in the country recently advertised in the local papers for a "Handy man."

"What I want," she said to the first applicant, "is a man that will do odd jobs about the house, run errands, one that never answers back and is always ready to do what I want."

"Ah," said the applicant, as he closed away, "it's a husband you're looking for, ma'am."

Alberta Farm Products

According to figures prepared by the provincial department of agriculture the value of farm products of Alberta will exceed $65,000,000 this year as against $58,000,000 in 1915.

Not Guilty

At Thanksgiving time, when the delights were being smoked, Walter's mother returned to the kitchen after a brief absence.

"Some of you boys have been eating my raisins," he commented. "I see the seeds on the floor."

"Well, it wasn't me," denied Walter, "for I was careful to swallow all my seeds."

"Do you call that a veal cutlet, waiter?" said a customer. "Why it is an insult to a calf to call that a veal cutlet."

"I didn't mean to insult you, sir," said the waiter.

CLARK'S SOUPS

Soup problems solved. Clark does the worrying and the work—and assures satisfaction. Order an assortment.

CHATEAU BRAND SOUPS

Eddy's Matches

Though we have somewhat advanced prices because of the increased cost and scarcity of raw material, the usual high standard of our quality will be maintained.

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD, THANKS TO

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

IF YOU FEEL OUT OF SORTS "RUN DOWN" "OFF THE BLUES" OR SUFFER FROM ANY FORM OF NERVOUS DISEASE, SUCH AS NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS HEADACHE, WITH THE FIRST SYMPTOMS OF NERVOUS DISEASE, WRITE FOR A FREE TRIAL BOTTLE OF THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, DR. NERVEURA. IT IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR ALL NERVOUS DISEASES. NO MATTER OF HOW LONG STANDING. IT IS GUARANTEED TO BUILD YOU UP. NO MATTER HOW SEVERE THE CASE MAY BE. IT WILL CURE YOU. IT IS A PERFECT BLOOD PURIFIER, AND WILL MAKE YOU FEEL LIKE A NEW PERSON. DON'T DELAY. WRITE TODAY. SEND NO MONEY. JUST YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS. WE WANT TO PROVE THIS TREATMENT WILL CURE YOU. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY CO., 20 ST. JAMES CHAMBERS, 71 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W. ENGLAND.

PATENTS

Tecthers tonhaugh & Co., head office, King street east, Toronto, Canada.

He Might Have

Two Irishmen, bent on robbery, held up a passing Scotchman. After a long, fierce fight, in which the Scotchman almost had the better of it, they succeeded in conquering him. A thorough search of his clothes disclosed only one five cent piece.

"Troth, Pat," said Mike, disgustedly, "if he'd had ten cents instead of a nickel he'd have murthered the two of us."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Tramp—If you'll gimme a meal, mum, I'll promise to turn over a new leaf.

Mrs. Subbubs—Never mind about a new leaf, take the rake and turn over them old leaves on the lawn. Then remember that one good turn deserves another, and keep on till you get them into a pile.

"I hope," said the kind lady, as she handed the tramp a penny, "you'll not squander this on vile liquor."

"Don't you be alarmed, ma'am, always drink the best."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE DIABETES

NUMBER 23 THE PROPRIETORS

W. N. U. 1029

Lighting Up Old Forges

The French government has placed an order for 1,500,000 horseshoes with Scottish iron and Steel Company, Coatbridge, Scotland.

One of the works acquired by the company, that of the Coatbridge Iron Works, held an exclusive patent for Great Britain for the manufacture of horseshoes by mechanical means, and at one period did an enormous business.

Competition from Germany proved too strong and the making of the shoes had to be stopped two years ago. These works were entirely stopped. Now that this order by the French government has been secured the works will be re-opened.

Another factory in the town is working overtime in making barbed wire. —London Chronicle.

No man or woman should hobble painfully about because of corns when so certain a relief is at hand as Holloway's Corn Cure.

An American railroad has adopted the suggestion brought forward by one of its engineers; that engine inspectors be given magnifying glasses, in order that they may be more readily detect such damage and imperfections on axles and wheels as flaws and cracks. In this is seen the practical value of the safety-first campaign, in that the suggestion came from an employee, and it is to be noted that the company suitably rewarded him by presenting him with an "honor button," and granting him a month's leave of absence with pay.

A Rise in Corn

Always follows the use of Putnam's Corn Extractor, which cures all kinds of Corns in 24 hours, without pain. Putnam's gives the best results. Use it.

Mistook the Craft

H. G. Wells, the novelist, tells of a deaf old fisherman who was out in a dinghy one day when a motor launch boat near him sprang a leak and immediately sank.

He occupants shouted, but the old man sat puffing at his pipe and paid no attention. Finally they managed to swim to his boat and clambered aboard.

One of them yelled indignantly at him: "Confound you! Why didn't you lend a hand? Didn't you see we were sinking?"

"Lor' bless yer," he gasped in reply, "I saw your right enough, but I thought you was one of them submarines."

"Why don't you brush your hair?" asked a man of the boy with the frowsy top.

"Ain't got no brush."

"Why don't you use your father's brush?"

"He has no brush."

"No brush? Why hasn't he a brush?"

"Ain't got no hair."

The Dominion government has established forest reserves in Manitoba, Alberta and the railway belt of British Columbia, totalling 238,767,414 acres including the Dominion parks, which have the status of forest reserves.

"Gentlemen, is not one man as good as another?"

"Of course, he is," shouted the Irish chartist, "and a great deal better."

IS YOUR BLOOD RICH?

Poor Blood

is the indirect cause of much winter sickness—it allows chills, invites colds and sickness.

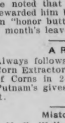
NOURISHMENT alone makes blood—not drugs or liquors—and the nourishing food in *Scott's Emulsion* charges summer blood with winter richness and increases the red corpuscles.

Its Cod Liver Oil warms the body, fortifies the lungs, and alleviates rheumatic tendencies.

YOUR DRUGGIST HAS IT. 1645 SHUN SUBSTITUTES.

BOY'S HEAD A SIGHT FROM ECZEMA

In Blisters. Itched and Burned Badly. Had to Put Gloves On Child's Hands. Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment Healed.



10 Abbott Ave., Toronto, Ont.—"My boy had eczema badly all over, but his head was very bad and was affected most. It came out in blisters and is a sight to look at. It itched and burned so badly that I had to put gloves on the child's hands. It came out first on his face near the ears, then went to his head and then on his body. His head was like a fish it was so bad.

"I used soap also and others, and nothing did him any good. I gave them up and tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and at the end of six weeks he was entirely cured." (Signed) Mrs. Carroll, Jan. 1, 1914.

Samples Free by Mail

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This ointment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores. Sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. skin Book. Address postcard: Cuticura, Dept. D, Boston, U. S. A."

AEROPLANE HAS AIDED ALLIES

Have as Good Aircraft and as Useful as Germans

Published reports that French aeroplanes are never seen above the French lines while many machines of the enemy are constantly reconnoitering over the heads of the French soldiers, has brought forth a defensive official explanation of the operations of the French aviation service.

This report sets forth that French aviators are operating not only in German lines, but considerably to the rear of them. The names of aviators are never mentioned officially, but their exploits have been none the less numerous and brilliant.

Note has been found on dead Germans, the statement sets forth, prove that the French aviation force is performing its duty. One instance of the effectiveness of the corps is found in the throwing of one bomb which killed thirty men and fifty horses of the enemy at a time when a certain detachment of cavalry was assembling. Many other instances of efficient work are given. In conclusion the statement says that this new arm of the service has fulfilled successfully the promise made for it, but that it will not reach its full value for a long time.

Clean Stomach, Clean Mind.—The stomach is the workshop of the vital functions and when it gets out of order the whole system suffers in sympathy. The spirits flag, the mind droops and work becomes impossible. To feel healthy one needs to regain healthful action of the stomach and the best preparation for that purpose is Dr. Carson's Stomach Pills. Their use for years has won them a leading place as a medicine. A trial will attest their value.

FIRES AND FOREST FERTILITY

Destruction of the Timber Only Part of the Immense Damage Done

Experts state that forest soils have lost and are losing much fertility owing to fires which, doing apparently little immediate damage, rob the soil of accumulations of humus. In many sections land is being cleared for farming and, where such forest land has not been burned, there is a large percentage of vegetable matter which provides considerable fertility and a good physical condition so that the soil has a greater capacity to absorb and retain moisture, it is less likely to be washed away by heavy rains. For these reasons, in addition to the damage to standing timber, authorities agree that wood lands should be very carefully safeguarded against fire.

CHILDHOOD CONSTIPATION

Baby's Own Tablets are an absolute cure for childhood constipation. They never fail to regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, and unlike castor oil, their action is mild and they can be given to the tiniest new-born babe. Concerning them Mrs. G. Morgan, Huntsville, Ont., says: "My baby was greatly troubled with constipation and colic till I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets. In a few days they had me managed entirely. I know of for little ones as they quickly banished all signs of constipation and colic. I would use no other medicine for baby." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Wire Fencing and Trees

Occasionally, in running wire fences, it is necessary to attach the wire to trees. In doing so it is bad practice to use staples to attach the wire directly to the tree, thus ensuring that the wire will become over grown and imbedded in the wood. Not only does the tree suffer from the injured but, further, it is impossible to remove the fencing without cutting either the wire or the tree.

A better way, protecting both the tree and the fence, is first to nail to the tree a piece of board about two inches wide and one inch thick, of a length about the height of the fence. The wire fence can then be stapled to this strip This will secure the fence and will not interfere with the tree growth.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Organized Pillage

Grim details of the destruction of Aerschot are contained in the fourth report of the official Belgian commission, sitting at the Hague, into outrages committed by the kaiser's Huns.

"I entered a house which was said to have been occupied by officers," testified one of the commissioners. "On reaching the threshold a smell of spilt wine grew my attention to the floor empty and broken bottles which filled the hall, the staircase, and even the yard opening on the garden. The room was in a most describable disorder. I walked on a bed of torn clothes, of pieces of woolen cloth, of mattresses, of sofas where open chests, and in every room, by the bed, still more empty bottles.

The drawing room was full of the debris of wine glasses covered the table and sideboards, by which stood tattered armchairs and sofas, while in a corner a piano, with stained keyboard, seemed to have been smashed by boots. All showed that the place had been, during many days and nights, the scene of the vilest debauchery and drinking bouts.

"I believe that I may affirm, even now, that the total ruin which had been wrought in the most wanton and full population is much more due to an organized pillage than to fire, which destroyed certain quarters of the town. Full wagon loads of booty left Aerschot in the direction of the Meuse."

The practical and economic importance of modern town planning is in preserving human life, reducing disease and suffering, in improving the physical condition of citizens and so placing their earning power on the best possible basis; in providing for the comfort of the citizens, particularly those with the smallest incomes.

Young man, I hope you never smoke cigarettes.

Only de mild ones Mr Ma uses. I never tried de kind Pa smokes.

SHEEP RAISING IS PROFITABLE

Canada Should be a Good Sheep Country—Farmers Can Make Small Flocks Pay

Conditions in Canada are as favorable for raising sheep as for cattle, horses or swine. Yet we find these latter have rapidly increased during the past thirty-five years, while there has been a considerable decline in the number of sheep raised during the same period. Various reasons are given for this falling off. Mutton and wool prices fell, and sheep keeping, conducted carelessly, brought little profit. The thorough-going sheepman, however, did not find it necessary to abandon the business, and he has consequently reaped the reward of good prices and cleaner and richer land.

Much effort has been put forth to further the swine and cattle industries but sheep culture has been allowed to drift along with the current of indifference. In 1911, however, work was undertaken by the Ontario department of agriculture, having as its object to stimulate this neglected industry and to demonstrate that sheep raising pays. Nine flocks, of from ten to twelve grade ewes per flock, in various parts of Ontario, were used in the demonstration. These were owned by the farmer in each case and the work was conducted in a manner quite within the reach of all other farmers who own, or could own, sheep. Interest on the capital invested in the flock and the cost of feed were in each case deducted from the receipts. In every instance substantial net profits were made, the average being within a few cents of $39.00 per flock per year, or $3.50 per head. Leading papers of the United States are forecasting good times for sheep men, and they do not seem far wrong; when it is considered that during the war there will doubtless be thousands of sheep destroyed in Europe, it would seem to be an opportune time for those contemplating entering upon the breeding of sheep to get a few breeding ewes and start a flock.

It does not cost much to start in the business, and the monetary returns are rapid; the wool and the lamb crop are saleable annually. Sheep eat almost all classes of weeds and, as their manui is rich and evenly distributed, they are great soil improvers. Expensive buildings and constant care are unnecessary.

"Sheep Raising Pays." Try it with a flock of ten or twelve grade ewes, and a pure bred ram, and increase as you profits from your farm, and at the same time, you will be cleaning and enriching your land.—P.C.N., in Conservation.

Guards Charged Through Storm

Way a dug name trenches. Without any warning the enemy's shells came flying around us. We lay close to the ground listening to the merry whistle of them dropping in front and in rear. It made you sweat waiting for the shock of getting hit.

Good job some of the shells were defective and went into the ground without bursting, or I shouldn't be here to tell the tale. It was a proper agony. We could not see the guns or their men, so we were helpless. It seemed like trying to fight in a hole. I know they mean for little ones as they quickly banished all signs of constipation and colic. I would use no other medicine for baby." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Then we got the order to charge the guns, and you should have seen the Irish Guards, 3rd Coldstreams and 2nd Grenadiers fly down on them like an avalanche—on the Kaiser's crack regiment—the Prussian Guards.

It was all over in ten minutes. They broke and fled in every direction. I shouldn't like to stand in front of that charge myself. Our men were excited to the skin, but we didn't care, it only made us twice as wild. Such dare-devil pluck I was glad to see.

"Back from those guns," roared some officer, "in the Germans. Or I'll have every one of you slaughtered." They didn't want telling twice.

We proceeded to line up the prisoners and collect the spoils, which amounted to about 150 prisoners, 6 machine gun guns, and 38,000 rounds of ammunition, which we had the pleasure of handing to them later, not counting the dead and wounded.

That finished our day. We had been in the line following morning.'—An Irish Guardsman.

Austria Punished

When Austria so arrogantly made her demands upon Servia, late in July, she was confident her as a great power wrongfully attempting to coerce a weaker nation. She was confident, too, of her ability to compel Servia to her way of thinking, irrespective of the rights of the case. She thought she could repeat the coup by which she obtained possession of Bosnia and Herzegovina a few years before.

Now she is stricken to the point of exhaustion. A correspondent at Rome sends a graphic description of the disaster that has overtaken her. Vienna is literally a great hospital. Barracks, school houses, theatres, offices, the museum and the rotunda of the famous Prater Park are all in use for the care of the wounded. Cholera and dysentery, the former in mild but the latter in fatal form, have invaded the city. The public is beginning to understand the full horror of the struggle. There are no evidences of "patriotic passion, sympathy or enthusiasm." The people are on the ragged edge of catastrophe. Its dissolution would be the natural outcome of its latest and most disastrous military experiment. —Providence Journal.

Two college students were arraigned before the magistrate, charged with hurdling the low spots in the road in their motor car.

"Have you a lawyer?" asked the magistrate.

"We're not going to have any lawyer," answered the older of the students. "We've decided to tell the truth."

Utensils Cleaned in a Jiffy

Just a little "Old Dutch" quickly takes away every particle of grease and dirt—leaves utensils clean and bright.

Equally effective on woodenware and cutlery. No kind of uncleanliness can withstand its magic cleaning qualities.

Try it on hard things to clean.

Don't Be Without It.

10c Large Can

The Canadians and the King

"The King's speech to the Canadian contingent put into words precisely what all British are feeling as to the inestimable value both from the military and imperial point of view of the Canadian rally to the flag," says the Fall Mail Gazette. "Some German writers are still scoffing at the Hagenbeck conglomeration of peoples which Britain is sending against Germany in her defence. The authors of this insulting description of the Indian, Canadian and Australian soldiery of the king and their Russian and Japanese allies will be hard to feel more markedly foolish by accumulating proofs that whatever may be its varieties of climate and even of complexion the British empire is one in valor and soul.

The Daily Mail remarks that it is a curious fact that the silken thread of the Crown is the chief of bonds that link the empire together, but to the Canadian troops, after travelling from four to seven thousands miles to fight for the empire, were greeted by their king in person, it will never again be a commonplace but a living fact. Through and through with individual significance his majesty knows the empire as few if any of his subjects know it, and he may well be doubted whether in all his travels and amid scenes of enthusiastic loyalty he has ever accomplished them he can ever have taken part in a more moving ceremony or one more eloquent of the sense and possibilities of the empire than that.

A weird looking lady had been addressing a somewhat hostile meeting, and in conclusion said: "Now, do I make myself perfectly plain?"

A voice from the back of the hall: "I don't know. Somebody must done done it."

DOCTOR KNEW

Had Tried it Himself

The doctor who has tried Postum knows that it is the certain, and pleasant way out of the tea or coffee habit and all of the ills following.

The personal case Eastern physician says:

"During the summer just past I suffered terribly with a heavy feeling at the pit of my stomach and dizzy feelings in my head and kidney troubles would come over my eyes so I would have to sit down. I would get so nervous I could hardly control my feelings." (The effects on the system of tea and coffee drinking are very similar, because they each contain the drug, caffeine).

"Finally I spoke to our family physician about it and he asked if I drank much coffee and mother told him that I did. He told me to immediately stop drinking coffee and drink Postum in its place as he and his family had used Postum and found it a powerful rebuilder and delicious food-drink.

"I hesitated for a time, disliking the idea of having to give up my coffee, but finally I got a package and found it to be all the doctor said.

"Since drinking Postum in place of coffee my dizziness, blindness and nervousness are all gone, my bowels are regular and I am again well and strong. That is a short statement of what Postum has done for me."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read "The Road to Wellville" in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

"Regular" Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

There's a Reason" for Postum, —sold by Grocers.

Rex Theatre TONIGHT

LUCILLE LOVE

Two Complete Shows

January Clearance Sale

Stock taking will begin January 15th. and in order to reduce our stock we will make a Clearance Sale on the following lines also many others not mentioned below

COME IN AND SEE US.

275 Pairs Men Shoes at 1-2 Price

Men Suits 25 p.c. off Entire Stock

25. p.c. off All Sweaters Men, Boys, Women and Childern

Ladie's Suits 25 p. c. Off **Ladie's Coats**

150 Pairs of Misses and Childrens Shoes at 30 p.c. off

Men and Boys Caps 25 per cent Off We still have a nice stock to choose from.

Carpets & Rugs 20 per cent Off

A nice line of Wool Shawls and Lap Robes 30 per cent Off

FURS We have too many. If price is what you want see us. Some at less than half price **FURS**

Lace and Embroideries at 25 p. c. off

Children Coats One Lot at Half Price

Men and Boys Overcoats If you need a coat see us to sell we must Prices from 25 to 50 p.c. of

Children Coats Entire Stock 25 p.c. off

Men's Colored Launderied Shirts at 33 1-3 p. c, off

Other bargains in Dress Goods etc. See Bargain Tables

Raymond Mercantile Co. Ltd

We Want Your Trade Sale Closes January 15

Prayers Offered For Early Peace

Pursuant to the proclamation of His Majesty, King George V, Sunday last was observed as a day of special prayer for a speedy termination of the great European war and the success of British arms. In all of the local churches fervent prayers were offered and impressive services held. The churches were thronged.

At the First ward, Patriarch David H. Fawns offered the prayer his supplications being of a most lofty and eloquent character. After a masterly sermon, Elder William Palmer offered the prayer at the second ward. So pregnant with intence emotion, so full of charity for all peoples, and so hopeful of the ultimate overthrow of the Prince of Darkness, were his words that many eyes were moved to tears and on the conclusion of the beautiful prayer, the congregation sang out spontaneously, "Onward Christian Soldiers," led by Charles Strong.

At the Presbyterian Church the pastor, Rev. Simpson, conducted the evening service. The edifice was thronged with worshippers. An able sermon was preached by the pastor, and all joined in a special prayer service, led by the minister.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac now ready, grows more popular and useful with each passing year. It is a fixed necessity in homes, shops and commercial establishments all over this continent. This famous and valuable year book on astronomy, storms weather and earthquakes should be in every home and office. Professor Hicks completes this best issue of his great Almanac at the close of his seventieth year. The Almanac will be mailed for 35 cents. The Rev. Irl R. Hicks fine Magazine, Word and Works, is sent one year with a copy of his Almanac, for only one dollar. Send for them to Word and Works Publishing Company, 3401 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo. You will never regret your investment. Try it for 1915.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTERDAY SAINTS.

First Ward:
Sunday School, 10:30 a.m.
Sacrament meeting, 2 p m
Priesthood & Y.L.M.I.A 7
Strangers alway s welcome.
J. F. Anderson, Bishop

Second Ward:
Sunday School, 10:30 a.m
Sacrament meeting, 2 p.m
Priesthood & Y.L.M.I.A. 7
Choir practice, Thursday evening, 8 p.m.
A hearty welcome to all.
J. W. Evans, bishop

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Service in the church every Sunday at 7:30 p.m. Everybod welcome.
Rev. J. T. Simpson, pastor

HERE'S GOOD NEWS FOR DYSPEPTICS

We have good news for every person in this town who has any form of stomach trouble. It is about a remedy for indigestion and dyspepsia that we have so much faith in as to offer it to you with our personal guarantee that if it does not relieve you and satisfy you in every way, we will refund the money you paid for it without question or argument of any kind. You take nothing; either Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets will relieve your stomach ailments or the money you paid for them will be handed back to you. There is no red tape about our guarantee. It means just what it says. Your word is enough. If Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets don't satisfy you, the money is yours and we want you to have it.

Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets soothe the inflamed stomach, check heartburn and distress, stimulate a healthy secretion of gastric juice, aid in rapid and comfortable digestion of the food, and help to quickly restore the stomach to a comfortable, easy-acting, healthy state. They also aid greatly in promoting regular bowel action. Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets are sold only at the 7,000 Rexall Stores, and in this town only by us. Three sizes, 25c, 50c and $1.00.

WILLIAM BLAIR & COMPANY
Dispensing Chemists
Raymond Alberta

The Rexall Store

There is a Rexall Store in nearly every town and city in the United States, Canada and Great Britain. There is a different Rexall Remedy for nearly every ordinary human ill—each especially designed for the particular ill for which it is recommended.

The Rexall Stores are America's Greatest Drug Stores

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BARRISTER SOLICITOR
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Six per cent MONEY, Loans may be obtained for any purpose on acceptable Real Estate security liberal principles; correspondence solicited.
A. C. Agency Company,
758 Gas, Electric Bldg.,
Denver, Co

Public Notice

A Sitting of the District Court will be held at RAYMOND on TUESDAY, JANUARY 12th, commencing at 10 a. m.

DATED at Edmonton,
January 4th, 1914.
J. D. HUNT
Deputy Attorney General.

OVER 65 YEARS EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS DESIGNS COPYRIGHTS &c
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3.00 a year; postage prepaid. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Corporal Boyd, of Calgary, spent Christmas day with friends here. He will leave for abroad with the next Canadian contingent. The corporal was formerly a member of the Bank of Montreal staff at Magrath.

Harmony Soap

ROSE or VIOLET. Makes You Feel as Fresh as a Rose,

Fragrant and Pure

For sale only at the "REXALL" Store

Wm. Blair and Co

DISPENSING CHEMIST
RAYMOND, ALTA